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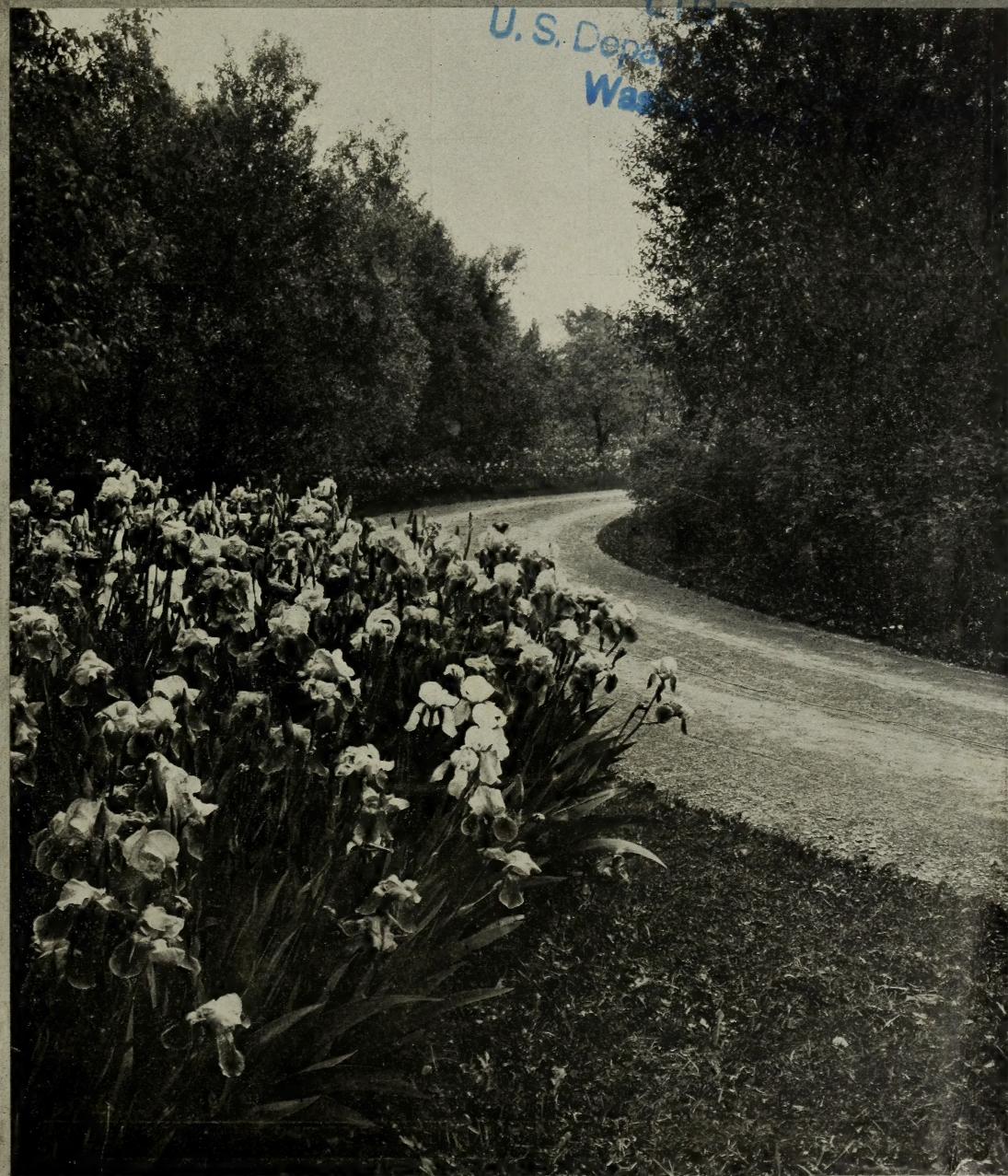
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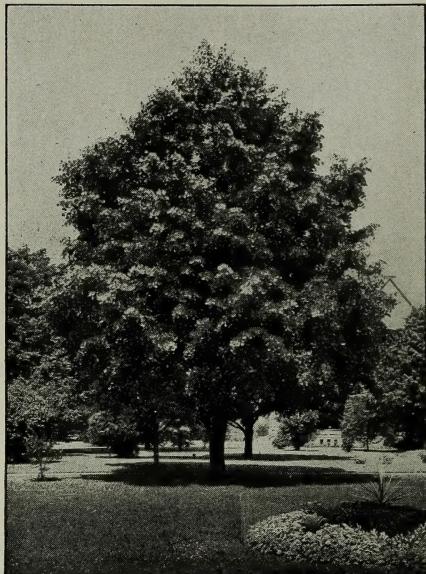
The Morris Nursery Company

West Chester, Chester County, Pa.

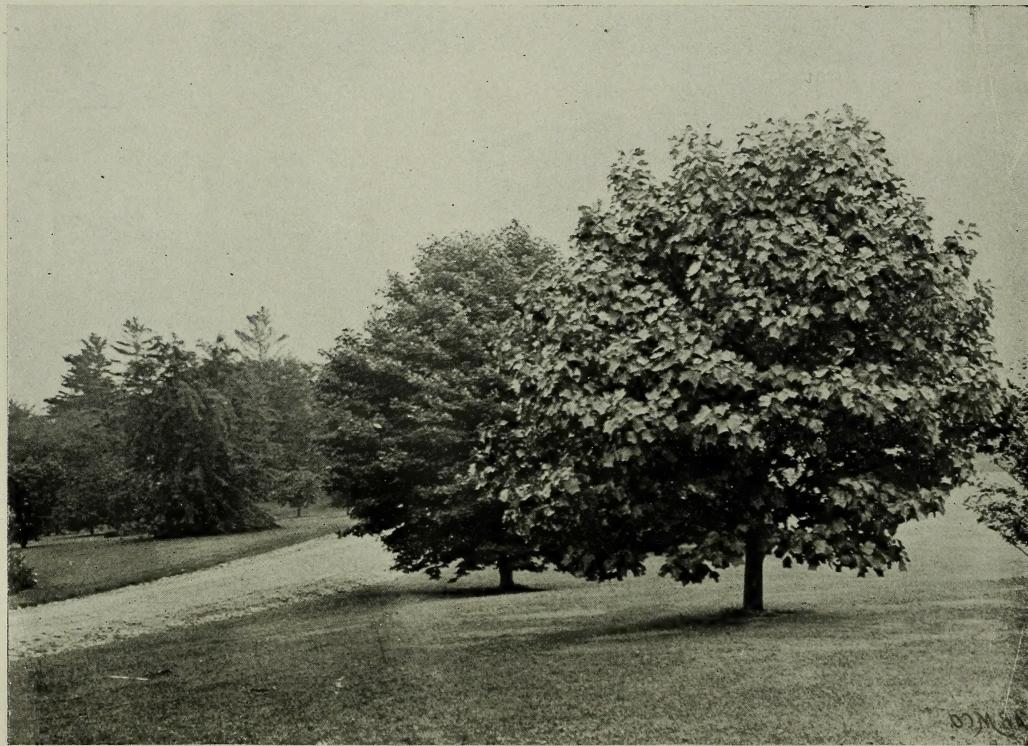




CAROLINA POPLAR
(See page 17)

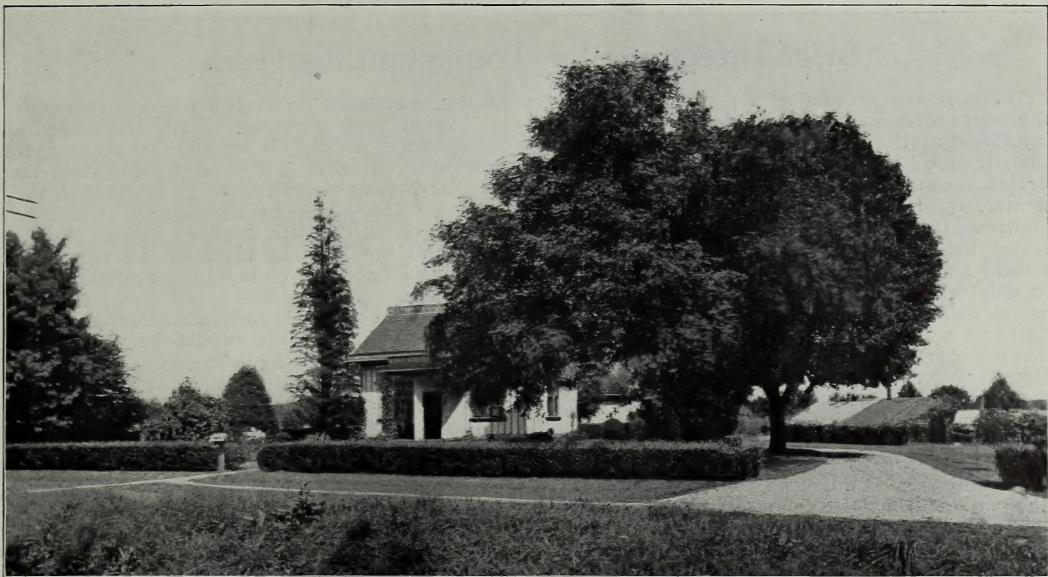


AMERICAN LINDEN
(See page 15)



TULIP TREES AND EVERGREEN PLANTING
(See page 18)





Office of the Morris Nursery Company

Announcement

IT is hardly necessary for us to devote much space to the introduction of the Morris Nursery Co., as it is merely a continuation of a very old established business.

It was established in 1849 by Paschall Morris, and from him received its name. He was succeeded by J. L. Darlington & Co., who conducted it until 1866, when it was purchased by Otto & Achelis, and managed by this firm until 1875, when George Achelis assumed the sole ownership. During the year, 1906, a corporation was formed, to be known as the Morris Nursery Co.

We desire to thank the public for the liberal patronage which has been given to the Morris Nurseries for over half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same. We aim to supply the best of stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of stock offered.

LOCATION.—The nurseries are located in one of the most fertile spots in Chester county, 27 miles west of Philadelphia. Office is opposite Maple Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and about ten minutes' walk from the main station in West Chester. The fare (round trip) from Philadelphia is \$1, and there are trains to and from the city every hour. A trolley car (fare 60 cts. round trip) leaves Sixty-ninth and Market Streets every half hour, reaching West Chester in one hour and ten minutes. In coming by trolley, get off at Penn Street and walk two squares north.

PLANTING.—We take great pains in careful digging, grading and packing. The spring planting season opens about the first of April and continues into May, and the autumn season from first of October until the ground is frozen in November.

All orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by check, draft, express or money order, unless satisfactory reference is given. To avoid mistakes write the order plainly, giving both post office address and shipping directions. All articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being delivered to the railroad or express companies here.

REPLACING.—As we do not plant the trees and therefore have no control over them after they leave our hands, we can only agree to replace such trees as fail to show signs of life, on July first after planting, at half the price paid for them.



Brief Directions for Transplanting Trees

Prepare the ground as for a crop of corn; then dig the holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding and doubling them up. Avoid deep planting, which is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause death to it. It should be no deeper than it stood before removal from the nursery. A mound of earth one foot high, should be heeled up around the trees when planted in the fall; it makes them firmer to withstand the winter, and is a protection to the roots. It should be leveled again in the spring. Before planting, the injured parts of the roots should be cut off smoothly with a sharp knife. Shortening the branches is another very important matter to the life and vigor of the tree, and should be done at time of planting. It consists in cutting back the ends of the branches, but to what extent it should be done depends on circumstances. If a tree has lost a great portion of its roots, a severe shortening of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of its roots are cut off, moderate pruning will be sufficient. In all cases it should be done in a manner corresponding to a loss of roots. The best time for planting evergreens is last of October or first of November. The wood is then well ripened and can stand the severity of the winter; the plants are ready to start growing when the spring opens, and are not so liable to suffer by early summer droughts as those evergreens which are planted in the spring. And, lastly, when packed in boxes for shipment, they are not so liable to heat in the late fall as in the spring when the weather begins to get warm. They can be successfully planted in the spring, but if a dry season follows the planting, a great number of the plants will most likely die.

Fruit Department

Dig holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding or bending them. Avoid deep planting, which is very injurious. The trees should be no deeper than they stood in the nursery. Always see that the earth is firmly packed over all parts of the roots. All bruised or broken roots must be cut off up to the sound wood. The tops should be shortened in by cutting back half of the last season's growth from branches. Cultivate the orchard a few years with hoed crops. After this to insure regular crops of fruit, the orchard should be kept in sod and manure applied to the surface.

Distances for Planting

| | Ft. apart each way | | Ft. apart each way |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Standard Apples | 30 | Quinces | 10 to 12 |
| Standard Pear and Sweet Cherries | 20 | Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries..... | 3 to 4 |
| Sour Cherries | 18 | Blackberries | 6 |
| Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines..... | 12 | Raspberries | 3 to 4 |

Number of Trees on an Acre when Planted at Stated Distances

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|--------|
| 30 feet apart each way..... | 49 | 8 feet apart each way..... | 681 |
| 25 " " " " | 69 | 6 " " " " | 1,210 |
| 20 " " " " | 109 | 5 " " " " | 1,742 |
| 18 " " " " | 135 | 4 " " " " | 2,722 |
| 15 " " " " | 194 | 3 " " " " | 4,840 |
| 12 " " " " | 302 | 2 " " " " | 10,890 |
| 10 " " " " | 437 | 1 foot " " " " | 43,560 |

Spraying

Since the San José scale has made its appearance and has spread all over the United States, it has become necessary to spray all kinds of fruit trees at least twice during the summer with kerosene emulsion. Apply this in May and September. We give below formula for this, also formulas for other insecticides to be put on dormant trees.

Kerosene Emulsion. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of hard soap in 1 gallon of water; add to this 2 gallons of kerosene oil, mix well and dilute with 15 gallons of water. Apply in May and September. This will not only kill the San José scale, but also other insects which are likely to infest the tree and cause imperfect fruit.

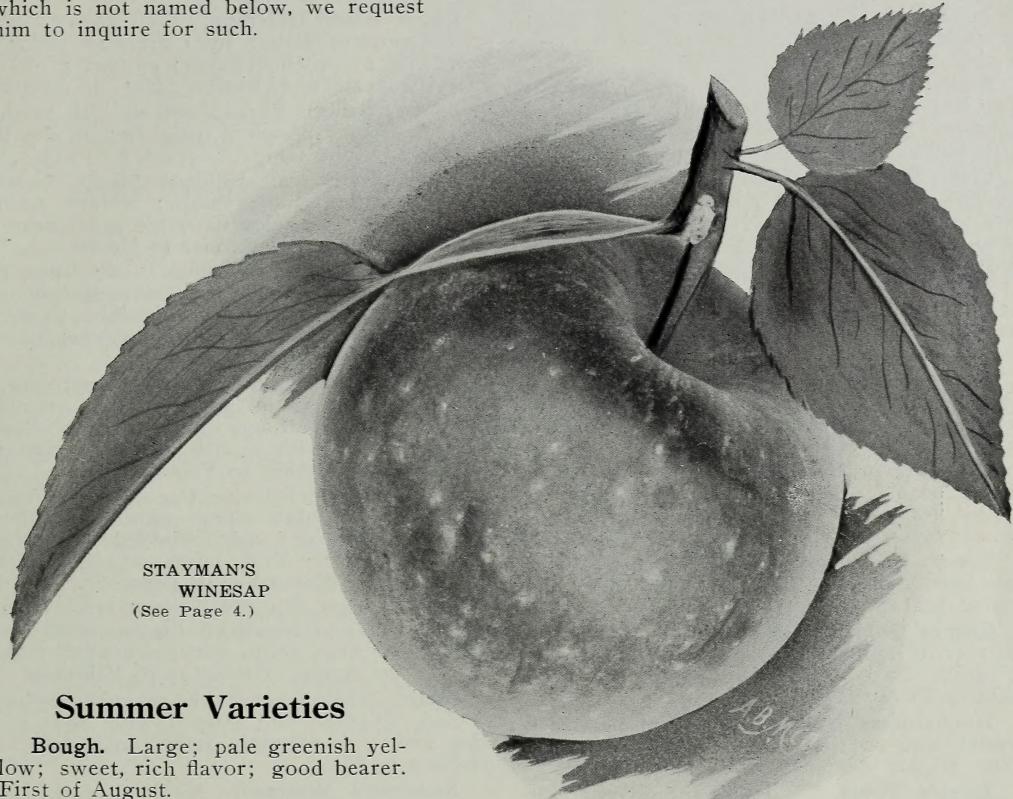
Good's Caustic Potash Whale-oil Soap, No. 3. Use 2 lbs. of soap to every gallon of water, spraying the trees with this in winter or early spring before the leaves appear. If the trees are badly infested cut back considerably before applying the soap.

Scalecide. Fill spray pump tank first with water and add 1 gallon of Scalecide to every 20 gallons of water. Agitate slowly and it is ready for use. Twice the quantity of Scalecide may be used if desired; it will not injure the tree. Commence spraying in the fall, just as the leaves fall. Spray any time during the winter and spring, up to the time that leaves appear.

Bordeaux Mixture. Six lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. quicklime, 40 to 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For peach trees an extra pound of lime is advisable. This mixture is efficacious in all fungus diseases, such as leaf blight, mildew, etc.

Apples

There are a great many varieties of Apples, of which the most desirable are mentioned here. Many more varieties are grown in this nursery, and if any customer wants a variety which is not named below, we request him to inquire for such.



Summer Varieties

Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; sweet, rich flavor; good bearer. First of August.

Early Harvest. Medium size; pale yellow; rich, subacid flavor; very productive. First of August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer. August.

Keswick Codlin. Large, tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking; productive and early bearer. July to October.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; deep crimson, with a pale white bloom; juicy; acid flavor; productive. August.

Sops of Wine. Medium; yellow, splashed with red, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh white, pleasant, subacid; strong grower; productive. August and September.

Summer Rambo. Medium to large; green, striped with red; subacid; good. Good market apple. September.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety, Skin, when fully ripe, pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, lively subacid. August.

Fall Varieties

Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium; yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy and excellent; a productive variety introduced from Russia. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow, rich, high flavored; moderate bearer. October to Nov.

Gravenstein. Very large; red striped; first quality; a very productive variety. September and October.

Jersey Sweeting. Medium; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet. Sept. to Oct.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; abundant bearer. September to Oct.

Rambo. Medium; flat; streaked and marbled with yellow; very tender, rich, subacid flavor; good bearer. October to December.

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; light yellow, covered with red; purplish crimson when exposed to the sun; flesh subacid, pleasant; a great bearer. September.

Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black, or Paragon. Originated in Tennessee. Fruit like Stayman's Winesap in color and flavor, but larger in size, and is a better keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and productive; comes into bearing quite young. February to April.

Baldwin. Well known; large; bright red; juicy and rich; productive. Dec. to Mar.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large; striped with bright red; juicy, subacid, good. Much esteemed in the West and South. December to March.

Bellflower. Yellow; large; crisp and juicy; aromatic flavor; moderately productive. November to March.

Bismarck. A variety of great promise from New Zealand. It is a very prolific bearer and commences to bear when quite young. Fruit large and of brilliant color. January to March.

Cider, Smith's. Popular Pennsylvania fruit; greenish white, striped with red; juicy, tender, mild, pleasant flavor; very productive; good keeper. December to March.

Delaware Winter. Originated in Delaware. Remarkable for its keeping qualities. Fruit medium to large, highly colored; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp, excellent. Prolific, and commences to bear early.

Fallawater. Favorite Pennsylvania fruit. Very large; yellowish green; valuable market variety; very productive. November to February.

Fameuse, or Snow Apple. Medium size; very handsome, deep crimson; tender, white-fleshed, juicy, high-flavored; productive. November to December.

Gano. An improved Ben Davis. Medium; deep red; superior keeper. Productive and annual bearer.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; rich, golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy; does well in Pennsylvania. Early bearer and excellent keeper. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large; yellowish ground with red stripes and spots; sweet and rich. Highly esteemed. November to Jan.

Jacob's Sweet. A large and exceedingly showy fruit. Clear, rich yellow, deeply shaded with brilliant carmine; flesh crisp, fine-grained and of best quality. Also a remarkably good keeper. Tree is a strong grower, heavy yielder, annual bearer. April and May.

King of Tompkins Co. Large, yellow, striped with red; popular variety; good bearer. December to March.

McIntosh Red. Originated in Canada. Above medium size; yellow, nearly covered with dark rich crimson. Flesh white, tender, juicy. Tree very hardy; good bearer of excellent fruit. November to April.

Northern Spy. Large; striped and covered with dark crimson; a New York fruit; juicy, high flavor; great bearer. Jan. to May.

Opalescent. Beautiful, large red Apple; high quality. December to April.

Paragon. See Arkansas Black.

Peck's Pleasant. Large; yellow, with blush cheek; fine flavor; a good substitute for New-town Pippin; good bearer and keeper. November to April.

Pewaukee. Hardy and productive; fruit medium to large; skin bright yellow, striped and mottled with light and dark; flesh white, juicy, subacid; good. January to May.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail). Valuable. Of southern origin. Medium; yellow striped with

red; crisp, rich and juicy; very productive, and a good keeper. January to May.

Red Romanite (Gilpin, or Carthouse). Medium; dark red; white flesh; crisp, subacid; makes good cider; late keeper; very productive. February to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Well known; excellent variety; large; light greenish yellow; firm and rich; excellent flavor; crooked grower, good keeper and good bearer. Nov. to March.

Rome Beauty. Large; striped with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly; moderate grower. Origin, Ohio. December to Feb'y.

Russet, American Golden (Sheep Nose). Below medium; dull yellow; yellow flesh, very tender, rich, spicy flavor; a great bearer and good keeper. December to March.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size; skin at first dull green, covered with brownish yellow russet when ripe; flesh greenish white, moderately juicy, with rich, subacid flavor; good to very good. January to June.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield). Fruit large, dull red over a pale clouded green ground, sprinkled with obscure yellow dots; flesh white, tender, with a rich Pearmain flavor. Very good. October to February.

Smokehouse. Popular Pennsylvania fruit, and valued highly; above medium; yellow shaded with bright red, sprinkled with gray and brown dots; firm, juicy, subacid flavor; good bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburgh (Esopus). Fruit large; considered equal to Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp, juicy, rich flavor; the best winter Apple. December to February.

Stark. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped with light and dark red. Moderately juicy, mild, subacid. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap. Medium, dark red; yellow flesh, firm, crisp, high-flavored; fruit hangs late on the tree; excellent for cider, very good bearer, and excellent keeper. December to May.

Talman's Sweeting. Medium; light yellow, with a pale blush; rich and excellent; very productive. December to April.

Twenty Ounce. Fruit large and showy; greenish yellow, boldly splashed and marbled with stripes of red; good to very good. October to January.

Wagener. Medium; dark red; mild, tender, subacid; excellent variety; abundant bearer. December to March.

Wealthy. Medium size; whitish yellow, shaded with deep rich crimson; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, juicy, lively subacid; hardy and productive. December to February.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Pennsylvania Apple, hardy and productive; green when picked, with brown flush, becoming paler at maturity; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy and very good. November to March.

Wolf River. Very hardy; fruit very large, whitish color, mostly covered with red and numerous brown specks. Flesh firm, subacid. Regular and enormous bearer. March.

York Imperial. A very fine Pennsylvania apple of medium to large size, oblate, white,

shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, subacid. November to February.

A Novelty in Apples

Three-in-One Apple. This apple tree bears three varieties on one tree: The Yellow Transparent, a summer variety; the Duchess of Oldenburg, a fall variety; and the Bismarck, a winter variety. A decided novelty and very desirable for small yards.

Crab Apples

Valuable for preserving and desirable for ornament. Fruit is excellent for jelly.

Red Siberian. Small; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom; excellent for preserving. Early September.

Yellow Siberian. Small; pale yellow, also very valuable for preserving. September.

Gen. Grant. Fruit round, of large size for a Crab; skin cream-yellow ground, broken stripes, becoming red on sun-exposed side; very mild subacid. October.

Hyslop. Large; dark red, with a blue bloom; good for cider.

Transcendent. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; productive and desirable. Best early fall variety.

Van Wyck Sweet. A valuable variety. Fruit large; skin yellowish white, colored red and covered with bloom; flesh sweet and tender; core small. September.



BARTLETT PEARS

Pears

Dwarf Pears. For small gardens and for cultivation by amateurs, or persons likely to devote the necessary attention to them, Dwarf Pears will certainly prove remunerative in a suitable soil, and with proper selection of varieties. On very light, sandy soils, or gravelly soils, Dwarf Pears will not prove so well as—

Standard Pears. These are generally preferred for orchard culture. They will not bear fruit at so early an age as Dwarf Pears, but they will flourish on a greater variety of soils, and will bear neglect better; without proper cultivation, however, they will, like most trees, fail to give satisfaction.

Gathering Pears. Pears, as a general rule, should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and fall varieties should be gathered at least 10 days before maturity; winter Pears about the time frosty weather sets in.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) succeed well as dwarfs. The following list includes the most valuable varieties.

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. Large; clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored; early and a great bearer. September.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large; resembles Bartlett; ripens a few days earlier; productive. August and September.

***Doyenne d'Ete** (Summer Doyenne). Small; yellow, with red cheek; rich, sugary, melting; very early and fine. Last of July.

Koonee. Best early Pear. Tree vigorous, free from blight, fine grower. Medium to large;

yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at core; productive; handsome and good shipper.

Le Conte. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; good quality. Tree very vigorous, said to be free from blight. Very prolific. October.

Wilder. Small to medium; bell-shaped. Pale yellow ground, with deep shading of carmine; core very small. Flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, subacid. Quality good. August.

Fall Varieties

***Buerre d'Anjou.** Large; yellowish, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine-grained, buttery, melting and excellent. Oct. to Dec.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Large; greenish yellow,

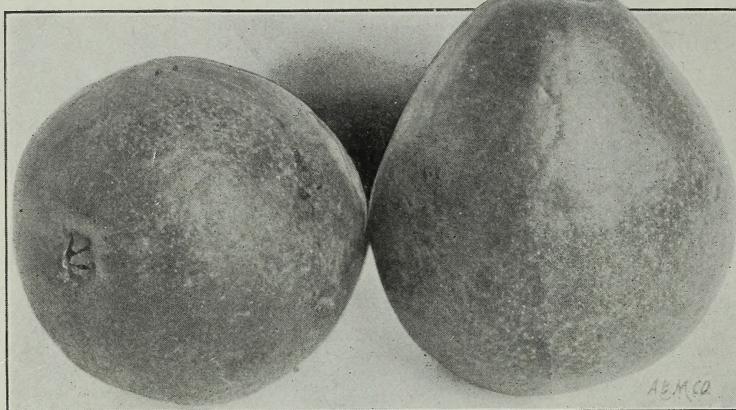
russeted; sweet and rich; excellent flavor; productive. September and October.

***Howell.** A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. September and Oct.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large and showy; supposed to be a seedling of a Sand Pear accidentally crossed with some cultivated kind grown near it. Skin is a rich yellow color, tinged with red. Excellent for canning purposes. Very productive. October and November.

Seckel. Small; dull yellow, with russet and colored cheek; very juicy, buttery and rich; very high-flavored and productive; a slow grower. September and October.

Sheldon. Above medium; dark yellow or russet; rich, melting and high flavored; first-rate quality. October and November.



SECKEL PEARS

Winter Varieties

Lawrence. Medium light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; very reliable and productive. December.

Lincoln Coreless. Practically coreless; fruit large, good quality, juicy and rich; skin

rich golden when ripe. Strong grower; hardy.

Vermont Beauty. Fruit medium, very handsome, yellow, with bright carmine cheek; flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic and of fine quality. Ripens immediately after Seckel.

Apricots

Breda. Small, round, orange; flesh juicy, rich; hardy and a good bearer. July to August.

Early Golden. Small, roundish, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive. July.

Harris. Fruit large, oval; bright yellow, with red blush. Quality best; very juicy and rich. Productive and hardy. Ripens about July 20.

Large Early. Large, oblong; orange, with

red cheek; juicy, rich, sweet; fine-flavored. July.

Moorpark. Very large; orange, with a reddish cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, with a fine flavor; very valuable. Beginning of August.

The following are Russian varieties, which are said to be more hardy.

Alexander. Large size, oblong; yellow, dotted with red; flavor sweet and delicate. One of the best. Ripens first of July.

J. L. Budd. Large; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine. Ripens first of Aug.

Cherries

The Cherry will prove successful on light, well-drained soil. Any tree that is attacked by the "black knot" can be saved by cutting off all indications of the disease as it appears. The following list embraces the really desirable kinds.

Class 1—Heart

Black Eagle. A fine, large, black Cherry of first-rate quality and productive; very sweet and rich; one of the best. First of July.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, half tender; sweet, rather rich, fine flavor; deserves general cultivation; tree a strong, upright, beau-

tiful grower and good bearer. Last of June.

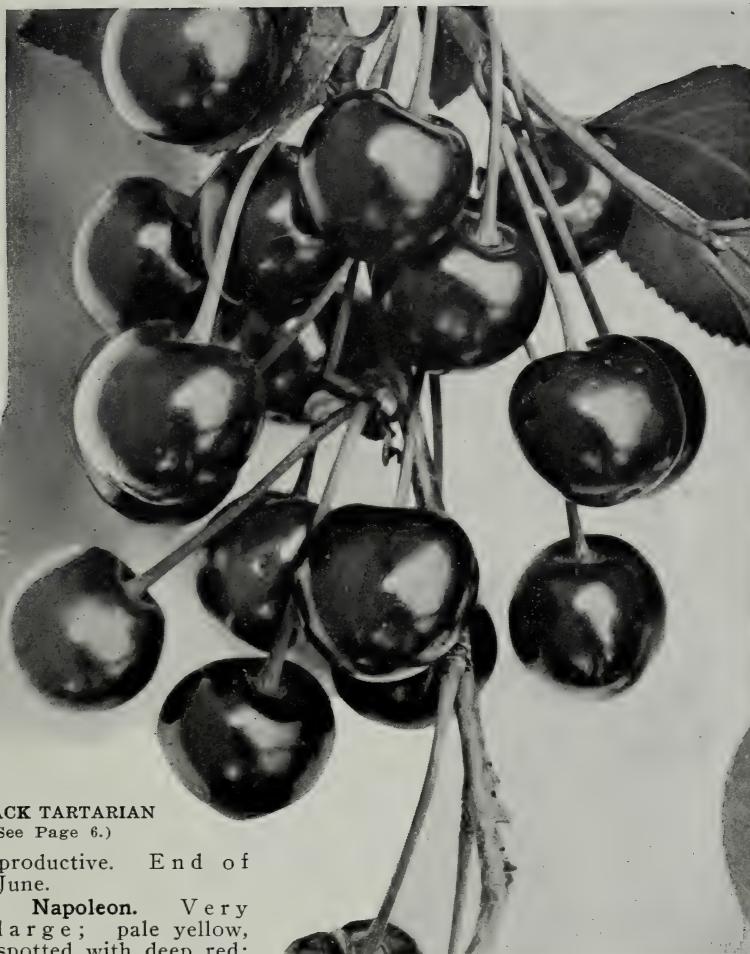
Elton. Large, pale yellow, streaked and mottled with red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. June and July. Very much like Gov. Wood, only more hardy.

Ox-Heart. Large; red skin, red and half tender flesh, pleasant juice. Last of June.

Class 2—Bigarreau

Centennial. Resembles Napoleon, but larger and firmer.

Gov. Wood. Medium size, light red; tender and delicious; vigorous grower and very

**BLACK TARTARIAN**

(See Page 6.)

productive. End of June.

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, spotted with deep red; very firm and juicy; very productive, and a constant bearer. First of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Largest Black Cherry; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

Yellow Spanish. Large; light yellow, with red cheek, having a waxy appearance; firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best; very productive. Last of June.

Windsor. Originated in Canada. Fruit large;

liver-colored, resembling Elkhorn or Tradesman's Black Heart; firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety.

Class 3—Duke and Morello

Baldwin. Large; slightly sub-acid; fine upright grower; early, hardy and productive. June.

Dyehouse. Fruit large and of fine flavor. Resembles Early Richmond, but said to ripen earlier. Hardy.

Empress Eugene. Very productive; fruit large; skin dark red; tender red flesh; juicy, subacid; small stone. Middle of June.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive and reliable. Is not the old common Morello. Very hardy. Tree is very dwarf in growth. August.

Early Richmond (Kentish). Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor; very productive, reliable and hardy. Valuable. June.

Louis Philippe. Large, dark red; mild acid; small stone. July.

May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Large and hardy, said to be seven to ten days later than the Richmond. Very productive and valuable.

Olivet. A remarkably early Cherry; productive, fine quality, and the largest of its class; color, shining deep red; flavor subacid; ripens early in June and continues till July.

Plums

A heavy soil, with a considerable mixture of clayey loam, is most suitable for the Plum. It should be planted where the hogs and poultry have free access, as the latter destroy many injurious insects, and the former, in rubbing against the tree, jar it and eat the fallen fruit. Where no hogs are kept the trees should be jarred once a day, and all fallen fruit at once gathered and destroyed. Mr. Bateham, of Ohio, writes the "Country Gentleman" that by applying sulphur over the trees, in putting it in a bag to a long pole and shaking it over the trees, splendid crops have been realized.

Bradshaw. Large, early Plum; color violet-red; juicy and good. Very productive.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; oval; pale yellow; flesh firm, adheres to the stone; very valuable. Last of September.

Gen. Hand. Large, sweet, yellow, juicy. Sept.

German Prune. Large, oblong; purple; juicy and rich; tree very productive; unusually free from the curculio and from knots. September.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval; greenish yellow, covered with bloom; very juicy and sweet; one of the most valuable varieties. Mid. Aug.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy, good, hardy and productive. August.

Niagara. Very large, reddish-purple; said to be identical with Bradshaw; flesh greenish-yellow; vigorous. Middle of August.

October Purple. Deep blue; good quality and excellent shipper; very vigorous and prolific. October.

Prince Engelbert. Dark blue; of good quality; tree a great bearer and a strong

market for preserves. With good cultivation it is enormously productive. September.

Yellow Gage. Large, bright yellow; flesh rich and juicy. Good quality. September.

Japan Plums

Abundance. Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a bright cherry color; white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and very sweet; stone very small. Ripens very early.

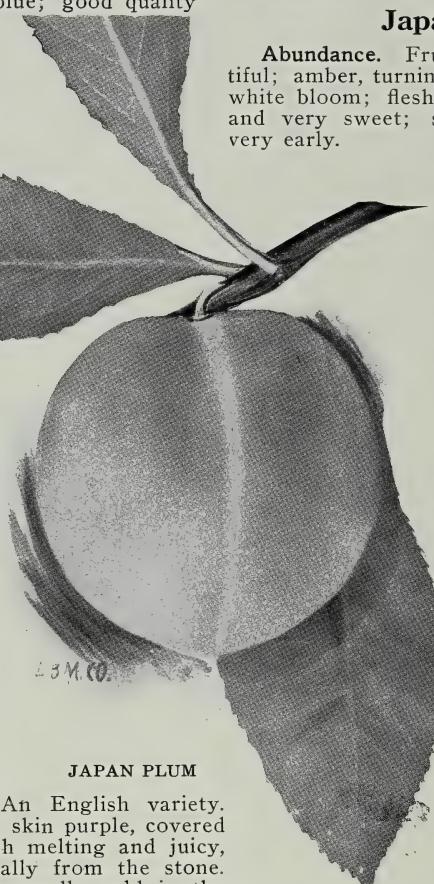
Burbank. A good grower; bears when very young; fruit large, cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow and very sweet; very productive; fruit resembles the Abundance, but is about two weeks later.

Ogon. Medium size; yellow, with light bloom; flesh thick, meaty, dry, firm, freestone; excellent for canning. August.

Red June. Fair size, red, with handsome bloom; good quality. Vigorous, upright grower. August.

Satsuma. Large, purple and red, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, firm, dark red, of good quality. Hardy and vigorous grower. August.

Wickson. Handsome; deep red, covered with white bloom; small stone. Flesh fine, sugary. Excellent keeper and shipper. August.



grower; a valuable market fruit. Last of August.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum). From the Orient and, therefore, not hardy enough to be profitable here. Ripens in July. Brick-red; yellow flesh of an odd flavor. An acquisition further south.

Shipper's Pride. Said to be an unfailing cropper and a good shipper. Large, round, purple Plum of excellent quality.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety. Fruit small, rather obovate; skin purple, covered with thick, blue bloom, flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partially from the stone. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in the

Peaches

The Peach will succeed best on light gravelly soil; with proper cultivation, on almost any soil. Trees one year old from the bud are best suited for planting. The orchard should be kept cultivated, and the trees carefully examined every spring to extract the borers. A shovelful of lime applied at the base of each tree will often be a preventative as well as a fertilizer. The disease called the "Yellows" is incurable; therefore, if it shows itself on one or two trees, these must be cut down at once and burned, which will save the whole orchard. This disease has never shown itself in our nurseries; our trees have always been healthy and have given entire satisfaction. Our stock of Peach trees is quite extensive; they can be supplied in almost any quantities and on liberal terms. The following varieties are described in the order of ripening.

First Ripening

Alexander. Very large and highly colored; handsome, rich and good flavor; flesh thick and firm; will carry well long distances. Freestone. First part of July.

Belle of Georgia. Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; rapid grower; very productive. July.

Greensboro. Very large; color crimson;

flesh white. Freestone. Ripens same time as Alexander.

Sneed. Medium, white; excellent quality. The earliest Peach known.

Triumph. Fruit good size; yellow, with crimson cheek. Strong grower, abundant bearer. Ripens with Alexander. The earliest yellow-flesh Peach.

Champion. Fruit large, delicious, sweet, juicy; best quality of all early varieties. Skin

creamy white, with red cheek; handsome, hardy and productive and a good shipper. Early August.

Carman. Flesh white, sweet; large, round; skin pale yellow and red-blush. Last of July.

Early Rivers. Large; pale yellow, with pink cheek; flesh melting, very rich. Freestone. Last of July.

Second Ripening

Yellow St. John. Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Freestone.

Mountain Rose. Large; red skin; white flesh; excellent quality. Freestone. First of August.

Large Early York (Honest John). Large; white skin and nearly white flesh; tender and juicy; very productive. Freestone. August.

Foster. Very large and handsome; very similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens a few days earlier; yellow flesh. Freestone.

Crawford's Early Melacoton.

Very large; yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh, red at the stone; very juicy and excellent; one of the best. Freestone. Middle of August.

New Prolific. Ripens close to Crawford's Early; pit exceedingly small. Bore heavy crops when all others failed. Very hardy.

Third Ripening

Yellow Rarereipe.

Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, melting, juicy, rich, excellent flavor. Freestone. Latter part of August.

Crosby. Medium size; bright yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine; beautiful; constant bearer and very hardy, therefore very reliable. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

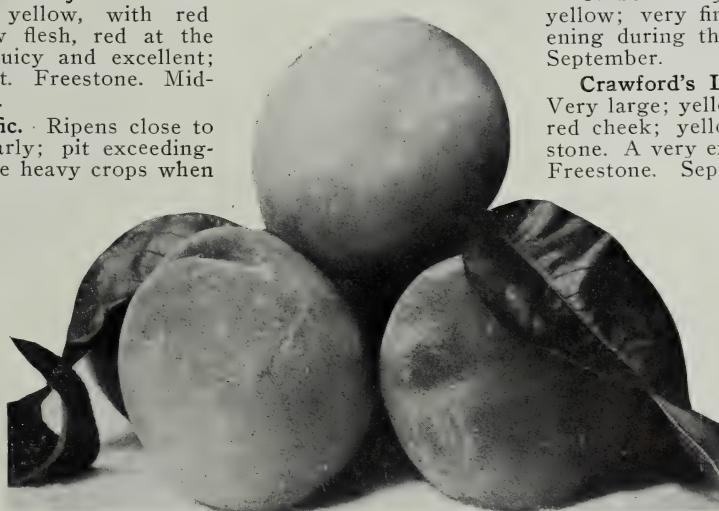
Elberta. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; very profitable, and an excellent shipping variety. Freestone. Last of August.

Fitzgerald. Fruit large; bright yellow, covered with red; flesh deep yellow. Best quality. Early September.

Oldmixon Free. Large; yellowish white, with a dark red cheek; white, tender flesh; excellent for market. Freestone. First part of September.

Oldmixon Cling. Resembles in quality the Oldmixon Free. It is an excellent clingstone Peach. White flesh. September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, roundish; yellow flesh, red at the stone; excellent quality; hardy variety. Freestone. September.



PEACHES

Latter part of September.

Iron Mt. Our best, largest late white Peach; very hardy in bud; high quality; very prolific and good shipper. Identical with Ford's Late.

Matthew's Beauty. Skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow; firm; of excellent quality. Equal to Elberta, but ripens later.

Fifth Ripening

Chair's Choice. Fine yellow freestone. Rich in color; splendid flavor. Excellent for canning. Ripens with Smock.

Golden Drop. Large, good quality, hardy, profitable. Follows Crawford's Late. Esteemed highly in Michigan.

Lemon Free. Of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at apex; color pale yellow; very large. Immensely productive. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

Smock (Beers'). Large, oval; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy and rich. Freestone. Last of September and early October.

Morris White. An old well-known variety. Rather large; whitish skin; white flesh to the stone, a little firm, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. In some sections tender and variable in quality. Freestone. Middle of September.

Willets. One of the largest and finest Peaches; color bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy. September.

Wheatland. Large to very large; quality best; deep golden yellow; great bearer; excellent shipper. Freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Fourth Ripening

Susquehanna. Very large and handsome; rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; yellow flesh, melting, rich and fine; moderate bearer. Freestone. September.

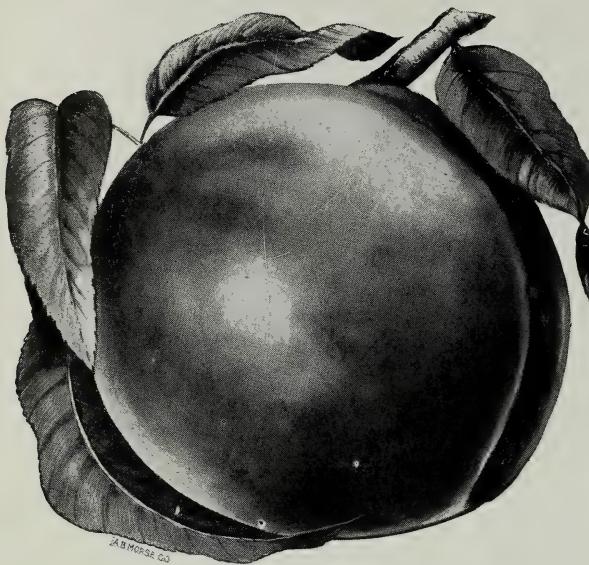
Stump the World. Very large; creamy white, with red cheek; white flesh, rich and high flavor; very productive; valuable for marketing. Freestone. September.

Globe. Very large; golden yellow; very fine flavor. Ripening during the latter half of September.

Crawford's Late Melacoton. Very large; yellow, with a deep red cheek; yellow flesh, red at stone. A very excellent variety. Freestone. September.

Fox's Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; white flesh, fine quality. Good shipper.

Ford's Late. Rather large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich.



ELBERTA PEACH (See Page 9.)

Stephen's Rareripe. Large; resembles Oldmixon Free, but more highly colored. Very profitable.

Sixth Ripening

Bilyeu's Late October. Large; freestone; white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm; a good shipper. Ripens two weeks later than Smock. Best late Peach yet introduced.

Heath Cling. Very large; white, tinged next to the sun, quite downy; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, of a high, rich, excellent flavor. Clingstone. October.

Lord Palmerston. A beautiful large and very late Peach. Fruit of a pale color, having a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm and richly flavored.

Salway. Large, yellow, mottled, with a red cheek; yellow flesh; very productive. Valuable for its late ripening. Freestone. October.

Wonderful. Fruit large, rich, yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh yellow, rich, highly flavored; exceedingly firm; parts from the stone perfectly and dry, and is bright red around the pit. Ripens late to very late.

Nectarines

A variety of the Peach, with a smooth skin.

Boston. Large; light yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. First of September.

Downton. Large; pale green, with a red cheek; melting, rich, excellent. Last of Aug.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet; probably the best clingstone Nectarine.

Elrige. Medium size; pale green, covered with purplish red; juicy and very rich. August to September.

Quinces

Apple or Orange. Fruit large, bright golden yellow; excellent for preserves; productive. Crooked grower.

Bourgeat. Fine quality; tree vigorous grower; fruit very large, rich golden, smooth, very tender when cooked; excellent keeper. Ripens shortly after Orange.

Champion. A variety originating in Connecticut. Tree a prolific and constant bearer. Fruit larger than the Orange, equally fine and a longer keeper.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit large and handsome, with a delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; very vigorous and prolific.

Mulberries

Russian. Fruit medium, mostly black; subacid to sweet; very productive, perfectly hardy. The original trees were imported from western Russia.

White. The common variety; valuable for feeding silk worms.

Nuts

Of these there are generally in stock:

Hard- and Soft-shelled Almonds.

American Sweet Chestnuts. The fruit of this is too well known to need describing. As an ornamental or shade tree, it is excellent.

Paragon Chestnut. A large nut of excellent quality; hardy and productive. Grafted trees.

Spanish Chestnut. The nuts are larger, but not as sweet. The tree does not grow quite as rapidly as the American.



CHAMPION QUINCE



CONCORD

English Walnuts. The nuts are well known, being mostly imported. The tree not being entirely hardy, grows slow, and is not as productive here as in Europe.

Filbert, English or Hazelnut. Larger and better than the American, where it succeeds.

Black Walnuts. Is so well known to need description.

Butternut or White Walnut. Native tree, very fine nut with sweet, oily kernel. Very nutritious.

Grapes

There are many varieties of Grapes not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds.

Agawam. Berries very large; thick skin; pulp sweet. Ripens early.

Brighton. A cross of Concord and Diana Hamburg; hardy, berries resemble the Catawba. Very productive where it does well.

Concord. A well-known standard variety; bunch and berry large; black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and excellent; very reliable, does not mildew; quite early; good for the table and making wine.

Catawba. Bunches large; large red berries. An old popular variety.

Eaton. Berries very large, black, covered with thick bloom; bunch large and compact; thick skin, very juicy. Highly recommended.

Empire State. A seedling of Hartford Prolific and Clinton; therefore, purely native. Berry

medium to large; white, with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; tender, juicy, sweet.

Lutie. Originated in Tennessee. Berry red, good size, of good quality; rather foxy. Vine is a very strong grower, and has healthy foliage. Not so liable to mildew as the finer sorts, and therefore more regular bearer.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, round; very hardy and entirely exempt from mildew; early; very desirable. Resembles Concord in its excellent qualities.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; berry medium; color yellowish green when fully ripe. Quality very good.

Niagara. Berry greenish white; large; skin thin, but does not crack; good quality and productive; hardy; bunch compact.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord raised by Mr. John Pocklington, of Sand Hill, N. Y. The vine is a strong grower and hardy, identical with the Concord, having large, thick foliage, and, like that variety, never mildews. Fruit large; light golden yellow color; bunches very large, often shouldered; berries round and thickly set on the bunch. Ripens with Concord. This and Lutie have produced fruit where others have failed.

Salem. Berries large; dark copper color; thin skin, very sweet. Ripens first of Sept.

Worden's Seedling. A handsome, large black Grape. It is larger, of a better quality, and earlier than the Concord.

FAY'S PROLIFIC
(See page 12)

Gooseberries

Dowling. Upright, vigorous-growing plant; very productive; fruit somewhat larger than Houghton, oval; whitish green; skin smooth; flesh soft and juicy; excellent for family use.

Houghton's Seedling. A hardy American variety, free from mildew and enormously productive; berries small and reddish.

Industry. An English variety; fine large red berries. Will mildew almost as easily as other English varieties.

Currants

These can be profitably grown, planted between fruit trees, when the latter are so young as not to shade the ground too much.

Cherry. The largest of all Currants, bunch short, berries very large, deep red, acid.

Fay's Prolific. Red; very productive, and, from its peculiar stem, inexpensive to pick.

La Versailles. A French variety; bunches and berries very large; very productive. One of the most desirable varieties.

White Grape. Bunch and berry very large; whitish yellow; transparent. A spreading, irregular grower. Best white Currant. Productive.

Blackberries

We have other varieties of Blackberries not mentioned here, but mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet apart in the rows. An annual dressing of manure will prove very profitable.

Erie. Very large; hardy; very early and very productive. Of excellent quality, handsome and firm.

Kittatinny. Very large, slightly conical. The berries are firm, sweet, of excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; continues four or five weeks bearing. The best Blackberry for general cultivation.

Snyder. Very hardy and very productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; canes not so thorny as those of Lawton or Kittatinny.

Taylor. Hardy and productive; berries large and fine flavor. Season medium.

Wilson's Early. Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good. Ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks.

Raspberries

There are many varieties of Raspberries not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, 4 feet apart in the rows. Remove all the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill.

Cuthbert. A strong, hardy variety; berries large, rich crimson and of a good flavor.

Gregg. Recently introduced from Ohio. Productive and of fine quality. Best black variety.

Golden Queen. Large; yellow and firm. Very productive and hardy.



CUTHBERT

Asparagus

The soil should be manured with a very heavy coat, and plowed or dug into the ground, making a deep rich soil. The roots should be planted 4 to 6 in. deep, 3 ft. apart each way.

Conover's Colossal. A very popular, well-known variety; large and tender.

Barr's Mammoth. A variety which is gaining in favor in the Philadelphia markets, being very large and very productive. Preferable to Conover's Colossal.

Palmetto. A very early variety of excellent quality.

Columbian White. Large white stalks.

Rhubarb

To grow good strong stalks, the soil should be rich and deep, the roots should be planted 3 feet apart each way. The stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.



DOGWOOD BLOSSOMS.

Ornamental Department

The deciduous trees here named comprise most of the well-known hardy varieties. Of some varieties we have very large specimen trees. Have most of this stock in large quantities and can quote very reasonable prices on hundred and thousand lots. The trees can be so packed as to arrive at their destination in good condition after being several days in transit.

ASH. *Fraxinus*

American White (*F. Americana*). Native tree of large size and rapid growth. Handsome pale green leaves. Ash trees must be examined annually at base for borers, which usually attack the tree in April.

BEECH. *Fagus*

European (*F. sylvatica*). Native of Europe. Grows very large. Foliage large and compact, making the tree excellent for screen purposes.

Cut-leaved (*F. laciniata*). Beautiful and rare. Medium growth. Foliage small and cut-leaved.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). A fine lawn tree.



WEEPING BEECH



[BUTTONWOOD, OR SYCAMORE

Very beautiful purple foliage, turning to a purplish-green in the fall. Contrasts well with foliage of other trees.

Weeping (*F. pendula*). Most beautiful of all weeping trees. Leaves a very rich, dark green. Its mode of growth very unique.

BUTTONWOOD or PLANE TREE. *Platanus*

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). Rapid grower. Very fine for street and park planting. Also called "Oriental Sycamore."

BIRCH. *Betula*

White (*B. alba*). Very ornamental. Silvery white bark which is more pronounced with age. Rapid grower; drooping habit; fine foliage.

Cut-leaved Weeping (*B. pendula laciniata*). A very popular weeping tree. Of slender growth, with silvery white bark and finely cut, fern-like leaves.

CATALPA or INDIAN BEAN. *Catalpa*

Hardy Western (*C. speciosa*). Upright, rapid grower and very hardy. Makes a tall, straight tree. Blooms in midsummer.

Chinese (*C. Bungei*). From China. Tree of dwarf habit; shy bloomer. Foliage large and glossy. Grafted about 5 to 6 feet high, with umbrella-shaped top.

Teas' Japan (*C. hybrida Japonica*). Tree of spreading habit and profuse bloomer of fragrant white flowers, dotted with purple.

CHERRY. *Cerasus*

Double-flowering (*C. flora alba plena*). Is covered with masses of double, white flowers in early summer, but does not bear fruit.

CHESTNUT. *Castanea*

American Sweet (*C. vesca Americana*). Our native well-known species. Nuts small, but sweet.

Paragon. Very large nuts. Tree a good grower, early, abundant bearer. Grafted trees.

Spanish Chestnut (*C. vesca*). Nuts larger than American, but not so sweet.

CYPRESS. *Taxodium*

Deciduous (*T. distichum*). Beautiful growing tree. Has delicate, fine foliage similar to an evergreen. Fine for groups or planted singly.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*

White-flowered (*C. florida*). Very beautiful and ornamental. Small size, native tree, bearing white flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

Red-flowering (*C. florida rubra*). A small ornamental tree, with bright red flowers. Grafted trees.



HORSE CHESTNUT

Weeping. A variety of *C. floridæ*, with drooping branches. Very ornamental, small tree.

ELM. *Ulmus*

American White (*U. Americana alba*). The noble, graceful tree of our forests. Forms a very wide-spreading top.

English (*U. campestris*). An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth. Leaves are smaller and more regularly cut than the American. Bark is darker colored. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles giving the tree a fine appearance.

Scotch (*U. montana*). Also called Wych Elm. A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and large foliage.

Golden (*U. Dampieri Wreidi*). Medium size tree, with beautiful golden leaves in spring, fading during the summer. A novelty.

Ginkgo Tree. See Maidenhair Tree.

HAZELNUT. *Corylus*

Common English Filbert (*C. Avellana*). A small nut tree having the appearance of a shrub.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. *Aesculus*

English, Common (*Ae. Hippocastanum*). Hardy, healthy tree, free from insects; bears white flowers, spotted with purple and yellow; slow grower; makes dense shade.

Red Flowering (*Ae. rubicunda*). Fine tree, with showy red flowers. Leaves are deeper green than the White and it blooms later. A valuable ornamental tree. Very effective when planted with the White.

JUDAS TREE. *Cercis*

American (*C. Canadensis*). Small tree; crooked grower, but very ornamental, being covered with a profusion of rosy-pink flowers before the leaves appear.

VARNISH TREE. *Koelreuteria*

Paniculata. An ornamental tree from China. Has a flat, spreading head, large pinnate leaves, and produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers in July. Leaves turn to a fine yellow in the autumn. A valuable tree on account of its brilliant blossoms, produced when few trees are in bloom.

LABURNUM. *Cytisus*

Common, or Golden Chain (*C. Laburnum*). Also called Bean Trefoil. A beautiful tree, bearing long, pendulous racemes of yellow flowers in June. Very showy.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE*Gymnocladus*

G. Canadensis. Very ornamental tree, with bluish green leaves and rough bark. Grows large.

LARCH. *Larix*

European (*L. Europea*). A fine, rapid-growing pyramidal tree; small branches droop.

Japan (*L. Kaempferi*). Foliage light green turning to golden yellow in fall. Pyramidal form.

LINDEN. *Tilia*

European (*T. Europæa*). Very fine, pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Desirable on large grounds.

American, or Basswood (*T. Americana*). Rapid grower; large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for parks and streets.

Silver (*T. alba*). Smaller than above. Leaves are downy white beneath, and smooth, bright green above. Vigorous grower.

MAIDENHAIR. *Salisburia*

Ginkgo Tree (*S. adiantifolia*). A very picturesque and beautiful tree; leaves shaped like a fan. A native of Japan, but will thrive well here.

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Pyrus*

European, or Rowan Tree (*P. Aucuparia*). Hardy tree covered from July until winter with bright scarlet berries. It requires attention, as it is subject to insects.

MULBERRY. *Morus*

Russian (*M. Tatarica*). Good-sized tree bearing black fruit.

Teas' Weeping (*M. pendula*). Forms an umbrella-shaped head; with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. Hardy. Grafted trees.

White. Common variety. Valuable for feeding silk worms.

MAGNOLIA

Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*). Rapid-growing, tall tree. Fruit before ripe, resembles a small cucumber. Flowers medium, greenish yellow, bell-shaped.

Sweet Bay, or Swamp (*M. glauca*). Small tree, with very large leaves. Flowers large, pure white and very fragrant; often sold through the streets of cities.

Large-leaved (*M. macrophylla*). Medium-sized tree, with large leaves. Flowers large, pure white and fragrant.

Soulange's (*M. Soulangeana*). Flowers purple and white, appearing before the leaves in spring. Very handsome. Shrub-like in form. Grafted trees.

Chinese White, or Yulan (*M. conspicua*).



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA



MAIDENHAIR

Has pure white flowers of delicate odor which appear before the leaves early in spring. Grafted trees.

Umbrella (*M. tripetala*). A medium-sized tree of rapid growth. Large leaves and large creamy white flowers.

Hall's Japan (*Stellata*). Dwarf. Blooms earlier than other Magnolias. Produces double, pure white fragrant flowers, with long narrow petals.

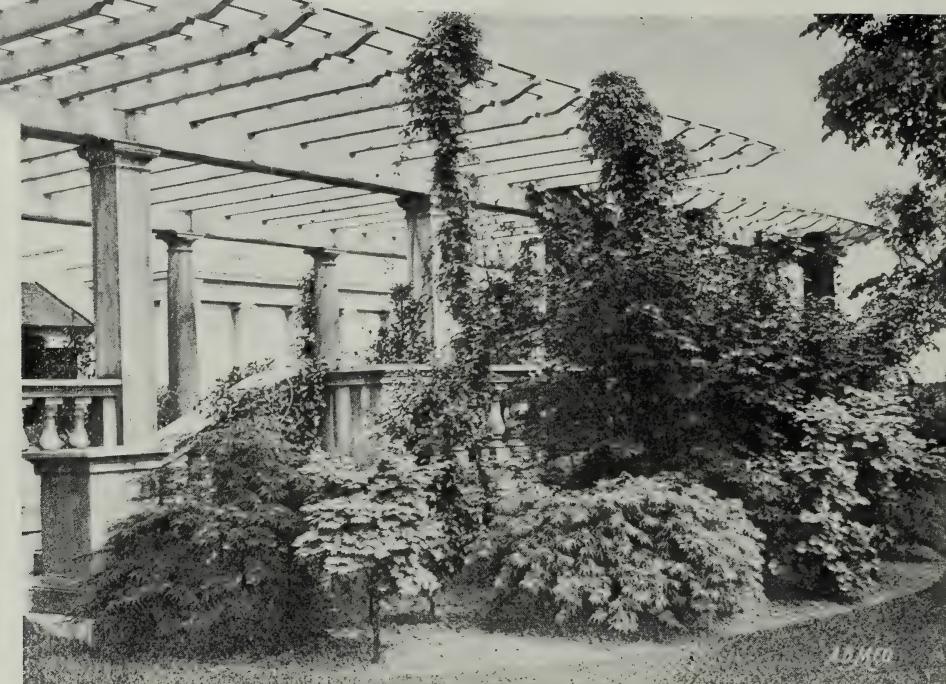
Showy-flowered (*Speciosa*). Foliage and growth resembles *Soulangeana*, but flowers are smaller, of deeper color and later.

Lennei. A fine variety, produces dark purple, cup-shaped flowers in April. Strong grower.

Large-flowered White (*Alba superba*). Medium size tree. Large white flowers appearing before the leaves.

Dark-flowered Magnolia (*S. nigra*). New variety, producing very large dark purple flowers, darker than the *Soulangeana*. A desirable addition. Bloom extends over several weeks.





JAPAN MAPLE PLANTING

MAPLE. Acer

Ash-leaved (*A. Negundo*). Also called Box Elder. Fine rapid-growing tree; spreading habit. Desirable for shade.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). One of the most valuable ornamental trees for street and lawn. Very compact growth; free from insects, and makes an excellent shade tree.

Silver-leaved (*A. dasycarpum*). This variety is often mistaken for the Silver Poplar, which suckers from the root. This Maple does not sucker from the roots, and makes a beautiful tree. It is the fastest grower of all the Maples.

Schwedler's (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*). The purple-leaved Norway Maple. It has purple leaves early in summer, and makes a valuable ornamental tree. Grafted trees.

Red, or Swamp (*A. rubrum*). Medium-sized tree; leaves bright scarlet in fall; very beautiful. A good street tree.

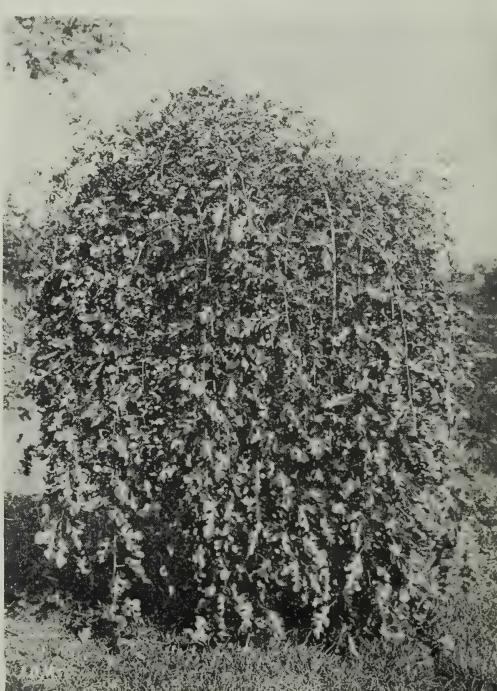
Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). Of stately form; grows very tall. The foliage colors a beautiful golden yellow in autumn. Fine for lawn or street.

Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus*). A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with dark, rich foliage.

Wier's Cut-leaved (*A. dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum*). A weeping, graceful Silver Maple. Leaves cut-leaved, which gives it a feathery appearance.

Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum*). Growth slow; leaves bright green in summer and crimson in autumn.

Dark Red Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum atropurpureum*). Dwarf habit, almost shrub-like; foliage deeply cut, dark red and very ornamental. One of the best.



WEEPING MULBERRY (See page 15)

Japan Purple Cut-leaved (*A. polymorphum atro purpureum dissectum*). Leaves rose-colored when young, turning purple when older. Dwarf tree. Leaves deeply cut and fern-like in appearance.

Golden Japan. (*A. polymorphum aureum*). Foliage greenish-yellow. Very slow grower. Small trees.

Rosea Marginata. Rose-colored edge and green center of leaf.

Filicifolium. Deeply cut leaves. Very pretty.

Scolopendrifolium. Dark red, fine narrow leaves.

OAK. *Quercus*

Pin (*Q. palustris*). Also called Swamp or Spanish Oak. Beautiful for lawn or street, and considered the finest Oak.

Red (*Q. rubra*). Rapid grower. Leaves turn red in autumn.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). Very much like the red.

Pyramidal (*Q. pyramidalis*). Medium size, of erect habit like the Lombardy Poplars.

Turkey (*Q. cerris*). Thick, dense growth. Foliage green until killed by frost.

PLUM. *Prunus*

Double-flowering (*P. triloba*). Has pretty pink flowers in May.

Purple-leaved (*P. Pissardi*). Purple leaves retaining their color all season. Flowers small, single, white.

PEACH. *Persica*

These trees do not grow very large, therefore are suitable for small yards.

Double White (*P. vulgaris flora alba plena*). Very ornamental. Flowers white. May.

Double Pink (*P. vulgaris flora rosea plena*). Flowers double pink. May.



WIER'S CUT LEAF MAPLE (See Page 16.)



NORWAY MAPLE (See Page 16.)

(Peach Continued)

Double Scarlet (*P. vulgaris flora sanguinea plena*). Flowers double, bright rose. May.

PERSIMMON *Diospyros*

American (*D. Virginiana*). Flowers small, yellowish-white. Well known in south for its fruit.

POPLAR. *Populus*

Lombardy (*P. fastigata*). Very fast grower of pyramidal shape. Creates marked effect in large groups. A popular variety in Europe.

Bolleana (*P. Bolleana*). Very dark green leaves, silvery on the under side. This variety is very pic-



SILVER LEAF MAPLE (See Page 16.)

turesque and does not sucker from the roots like the common Silver Poplar. Grafted trees.

Carolina, or Cottonwood (*P. monilifera*). A valuable very rapid-growing street tree.

Tricocarpa. A fine Poplar with long oval leaves, dark



ASH LEAF MAPLE (See Page 16.)

green above, silvery beneath. Vigorous grower.

STRAWBERRY TREE. *Euonymus*

European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree (*E. Europaeus*). Very ornamental, small-growing tree from Europe. Has brilliant red berries which hang on the branches until winter. Effective when planted with evergreens.

SWEET GUM. *Liquidambar*

American (*L. styraciflua*). A beautiful street tree, with large star-shaped leaves, turning deep crimson in the fall.

TULIP TREE or Whitewood. *Liriodendron*.

L. Tulipifera. Erroneously called Yellow Poplar. A quick-growing, beautiful tree, with large, smooth shining leaves and tulip-shaped yellow flowers. Large trees are difficult to transplant.

WHITE FRINGE. *Chionanthus*.

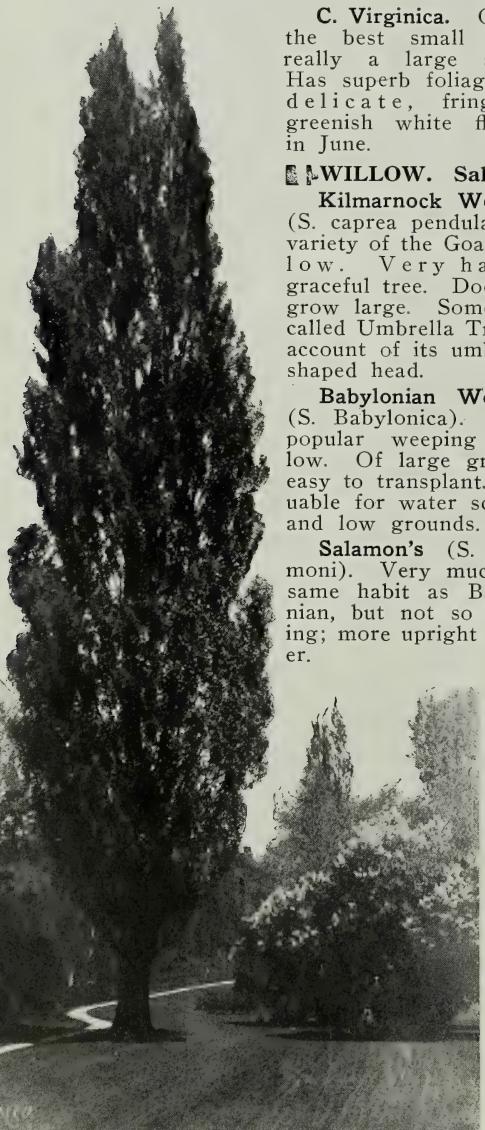
C. Virginica. One of the best small trees; really a large shrub. Has superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like greenish white flowers in June.

WILLOW. *Salix*.

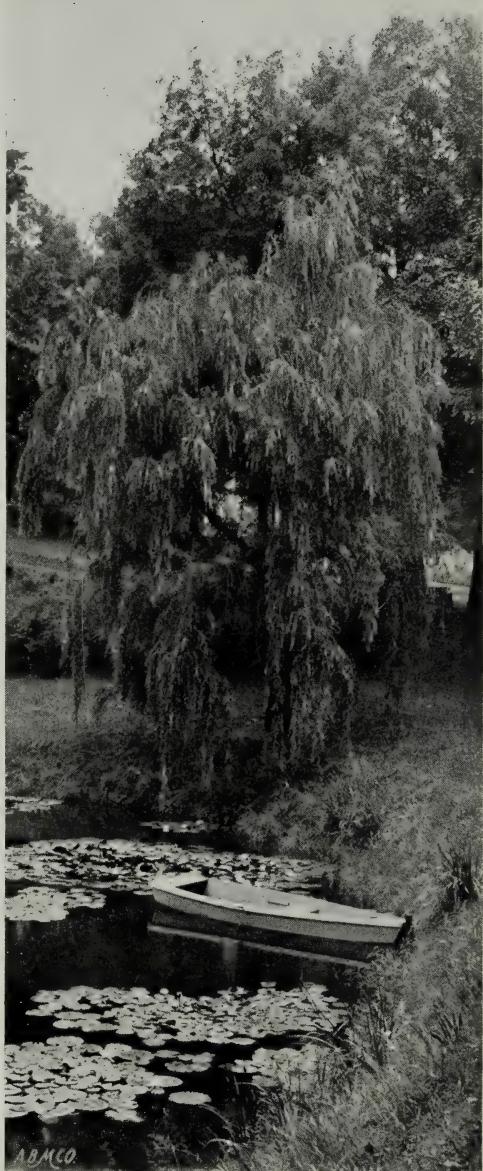
Kilmarnock Weeping (*S. caprea pendula*). A variety of the Goat Willow. Very hardy, graceful tree. Does not grow large. Sometimes called Umbrella Tree on account of its umbrella-shaped head.

Babylonian Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). The popular weeping Willow. Of large growth; easy to transplant. Valuable for water scenery and low grounds.

Salamon's (*S. Salamoni*). Very much the same habit as Babylonian, but not so weeping; more upright grower.



LOMBARDY POPLAR (See Page 17.)



WEEPING WILLOW

Black, or Pussy. Upright grower. Very often seen growing along streams.

New American (*S. Americana pendula*). An American small, slender-branched tree. Very ornamental.

Laurel-leaved (*S. laurifolia*). Large, shiny leaves. Not a straight grower, but very ornamental.

Rosemary-leaved (*S. rosmarinifolia*). This is grafted about 4 to 5 feet high and makes a handsome, dwarf tree. Branches feathery-like, with silver foliage.

Royal (*S. regalis*). A fine tree, with rich, silvery foliage.



PIN OAK (See page 17)

For the purpose of assisting purchasers in making selections, we give the following condensed list:

Cut-Leaved, or Curiously Shaped Leaves

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Cut-leaved Beech | Japan Maples |
| Cut-leaved Weeping Birch | Salisburia |
| Sweet Gum | |

For Streets, Roads and Avenues

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| American Elms | Norway Maple |
| Oriental Plane | Horse-Chestnut |
| Sugar Maple | Carolina Poplars |
| Silver Maple | |

Trees Bearing Ornamental Fruit

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| White Dogwood | Strawberry Tree |
| Mountain Ash | |

Weeping Trees

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Weeping Beech | Weeping Dogwood |
| Weir's Cut-leaved Maple | Salamon's Willow |
| Weeping Mulberry | Kilmarnock Willow |
| Cut-leaved Weeping Birch | Babylonian Willow |

Trees with Colored Foliage

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Purple Beech | Purple Japan Cut-leaved |
| Red Japan Maple | Purple-leaved Plum [Maple] |
| Royal Willow | Red Maple |
| Golden Elm | Schwedler's Maples |
| Rosemary Willow | Golden Japan Maple |

Trees with White Colored Bark in Winter

White Birch

Flowering Trees

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Catalpa (June) | English Horse-Chestnut (May) |
| Lindens (June) | Red-flowering Horse-chestnut (May) |
| Tulip Trees (June) | Laburnum (June) |
| Flowering Peach (May) | Magnolias (May) |
| White-flowering Dogwood (May) | Double-flowered Cherry (May) |
| Koelreuteria (July) | Red-flowered Dogwood |
| Flowering Plum (May) | (May) |
| Judas Tree (May) | Mountain Ash (June) |
| White Fringe (June) | American Persimmons (May) |
| American Chestnut (July) | |

For Driveways in Parks or Lawns

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Norway Maples | English Linden |
| Salisburia | Catalpa speciosa |
| American Linden | Tulip Trees |
| Sugar Maple | Magnolia macrophylla |

For Single Specimens

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Lombardy Poplars | Cut-leaved Maples |
| Fern-leaf Beech | Purple Beech |
| Weeping Beech | English Beech |
| Magnolias | Salisburia |
| Cut-leaved Weeping Birch | Norway Maples |
| Prunus Pissardi | Weeping Mulberry |



CATALPA BUNGEI (See page 13)

Evergreens

As mentioned in "Directions for Transplanting," we recommend late fall planting for Evergreens, although they can be successfully transplanted in spring. Below we name only hardy varieties. Evergreens are always difficult to transplant, and should be handled with great care.

Do not allow the roots to become dry; use plenty of water in planting and see that the earth is firmly packed around the roots.

ARBORVITAE. *Thuya*

American (*T. occidentalis*). The best of all Arborvitae for hedges.

Rollinson's Golden (*T. elegantissima*). An upright grower, having a rich golden hue. Very conspicuous.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Very compact form and dense foliage.

Compacta (*T. compacta*). Globe-shaped, with light green foliage. The best dwarf. Bushy; fine for hedges and around cemetery lots.

Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). Dwarf. Has a golden tint in spring and bright green in summer.

Siberian (*T. Siberica*). Compact and pyramidal in growth; very hardy. Retains its dark green color in winter.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Very erect and compact. Valuable in groups.

Geo. Peabody (*T. Geo. Peabody*). The best and most conspicuous of golden Arborvitae. Retains its bright golden color all summer. Compact growth.

Chinese Golden (*Biota orientalis aurea*). A fine variety with a yellow tint. Rapid grower.

Chinese Green (*Biota orientalis*). The young branches make a flat growth and are bright green in color.

BOX. *Buxus*

Common Tree (*B. sempervirens*). A compact evergreen shrub with thick, leathery foliage.



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE



GLOBE SHAPED ARBORVITAE



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

BOX. Continued

Dwarf. Used for edging flower beds.

Pyramidal (*B. sempervirens*). Compact evergreen shrub with thick leathery foliage. Bush is trained to form a pyramidal shape.

Standard. Same as above, but trained to a single stem with fine round head. Very desirable for formal planting.

CEDAR. *Cedrus*

Blue Cedar (*C. Atlantica glauca*). Pyramidal open growth. Vigorous. Foliage light silvery tint, rivalling the Blue Spruce in color.

CYPRESS. *Cupressus*

Lawsoniana Allumi. A beautiful evergreen of rather pyramidal growth. Flat fan-like foliage, bluish green. Hardy.

Triomph de Boskoop. Similar to the above. Appears to be perfectly hardy and foliage very bluish. A striking and desirable evergreen for all beds.

FIR. *Picea*

Balsam (*P. Balsamea*). Foliage dark green. An erect rapid grower. Makes fine Christmas trees.

Nordmann's Silver Fir (*P. Nordmaniana*). Native of Crimean Mountains. Pyramidal, compact. Foliage heavy, dark green, glossy on upper side, and slightly blue and silver on under side of leaves.



PLANTING OF RETINISPORA (See page 22.)

JUNIPER. Juniperus

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). A pretty and distinct evergreen, which for its beauty and form is a great favorite. Very erect and tapering growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. Much used in small yards and cemetery lots.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). Similar to above, but not so compact; has lighter green foliage, and more hardy.

Golden Trailing (*J. alpina aurea*). A beautiful golden variety, keeping its color well. Is quite an addition to a clump of evergreens.

Golden Japanese (*J. Japonica aurea*). Dense, spreading branches, often almost trailing. Young growth golden-yellow, changing to light green.

Silvery Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana glauca*). Of compact, conical habit. Foliage silvery. Very fine.

PINES. Pinus

Pines are of rapid growth and make large trees. Like all other evergreens they are difficult to transplant when large.

Austrian, or Black. A very robust, spreading tree, with long, rigid, bluish-green leaves. Makes a handsome tree and presents a massive appearance in contrast with other evergreens.

White (*P. strobus*). Delicate silvery green foliage; flourishes in the poorest soils. The most ornamental of our native Pines.



PYRAMIDAL BOX



BUSH TREE BOX. Also have Standard Box with single stem. (See Page 20.)

(Pines, Continued)



NORWAY SPRUCE

JAPAN CYPRESS.***Retinispora***

***Retinispera Compacta*.** Beautiful green during the entire year. Grows very bushy.

Golden (*R. plumosa aurea*). Tips of branches a bright golden hue. Entirely hardy and preserves its color well. Very striking and desirable.

Plume-like (*R. plumosa*). Bright green and entirely hardy. Very pretty.

Fern-like (*R. filifera*). Delicate, slender branches. Very striking and graceful. Quite hardy.

Gracilis. Dwarf, with fan-like branchlets at end of branches. Very picturesque.

Golden Pea-fruited (*R. pisifera aurea*). A golden variety which is very desirable.

Squarrosa Veitchii. A heath-leaved form. Resembles *Thuya ericoides*, but more hardy. Beautiful, silvery foliage. Makes effective contrast when planted with the *Plumosa aurea*.

Sieboldi (*Ret. Squarrosa Sieboldi*). Heath-leaved foliage. Color entirely distinct from any other. It is first bluish, turning to green and later to a brownish tint. Not quite hardy.

Plumosa argentea. Dense bush, roundish, with fine silvery foliage. Very beautiful. Rather dwarf.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). Fine, robust, rapid-growing tree with stout shoots and bluish-green foliage.

Dwarf (*P. Mugho*). Of low-spreading growth, attaining only the size of a bush. Very slow grower.

Stone (*P. Cembra*). A handsome European species. Compact, conical form. Foliage short and silvery. Slow grower.

Bhotan (*P. excelsa*). Resembles White Pine. Leaves are more silvery, graceful and pendulous.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE
(See Page 23.)

HEMLOCK SPRUCE

SPRUCE. *Abies*

Douglas Spruce (*A. Douglasii*). From Colorado. Large conical shape. Branches horizontal, spreading. Leaves light green above and silvery beneath.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). A beautiful pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. Fine lawn tree and makes handsome hedges.

Weeping Hemlock Spruce (*Tsuga Sargentii pendula*). A graceful pendulous form, thickly covered with foliage. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Very picturesque.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). A lofty elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit. When old has fine pendulous branches; hardy, beautiful and picturesque. Makes the finest Christmas trees.

Drooping Norway (*P. elegans pendula*). A graceful tree. The main branches are horizontal, while the slender lateral branches hang vertically. Much used for lawn specimens.

Oriental (*A. orientalis*). From the shores of the Black Sea, and needs protection here when young. Beautiful tree; compact and slender foliage.

White (*P. alba*). Medium-sized native tree, of compact growth and entirely hardy. Foliage light green. Very beautiful.

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens*). A beautiful Spruce from the Rocky Mountains. Its light blue needles in early summer are very striking and contrast well with dark green evergreens. Grafted trees from bright blue specimens.

Concolor, or Silver Fir of Colorado. The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Graceful tree with broad handsome foliage, bluish above and silvery beneath.

YEWS. *Taxus*

American Yew (*T. Canadensis*). A low spreading bush. Excellent for covering shady hill-sides or rocky places.

Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew (*T. cuspidata*). Very similar to *Taxus baccata*. Branches are more upright and stouter. Leaves are broader.

Brevifolia. Similar to above. Leaves short, dark green. A handsome variety.

Planting and Care of Evergreens

The best results are secured by transplanting Evergreens in the Spring, especially is this true of the smaller sizes. However, Fall planting, if properly done, is attended with small loss. Do not let the roots become dry or exposed to the wind and sun, and if the weather is dry, dip the roots in water before planting. The size of the hole will depend upon the size of the tree to be planted, and it should be large enough to hold the clump of roots without crowding. If it occurs in digging that the surface soil is better quality than that found further down, as frequently happens, put a small quantity of this to one side and replace it in the hole before the tree is inserted. After adjusting the roots in the hole as nearly as possible in the position which they formerly occupied, fill the earth in gently and thoroughly around them, packing the soil firmly with the ball of your foot. As a finishing process, after filling in the hole and firming the soil well about the tree, apply as a mulch, several inches of well rotted straw, coarse manure or grass. Too much emphasis can scarcely be laid upon the importance of this last step.



MUGHO PINE (See Page 22.)

With Shade, Fruit and Ornamental trees it is possible to preserve a balance between top and roots by cutting back the former if the latter be injured, but this is not practical in dealing with Evergreens. To protect the roots against drying by exposure to sun and wind they must be carefully wrapped in a wet sack, piece of burlap or old cloth, even if moved only a short distance. The month of August is the critical period for newly planted

Evergreens, for during this month, unlike deciduous trees, Evergreens make a new root growth, which require moisture. If rains have not been plenty the trees should be watered. If the season is very hot and dry, this watering should be commenced the latter part of July and continued through the period of drought. Thorough cultivation is very essential to the growth of vegetation of all kinds and nothing appreciates it more than Evergreens. They should be cultivated at least once a week up to August 1st, when a good mulching of partially rotted hay or straw may be given.



(See page 20.)

NORDMAN'S FIR



AUSTRIAN PINE (See Page 21.)

Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs



ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON. Hibiscus

Very desirable, as they bloom in August and September when few others are flowering. Of easy cultivation and makes fine hedges.

Bicolor (H. Syriacus bicolor). Double white, with red stripes.

Double Red (H. Syriacus rubra pleno). Showy, double red flowers.

Double Purple (H. Syriacus purpurea flore pleno). Fine double purple flowers.

Double White (H. Syriacus alba pleno). Fine double white flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc (H. Syriacus Jeanne d'Arc). Double pure white flowers.

Meehanii (H. Syriacus Meehanii). A fine new variegated variety. Large single flowers of a lavender color produced in profusion during the early summer.

Yellow (H. Syriacus lutea pleno). Very light yellow flowers. Blooms early.

Single White (H. Syriacus totus albus). Single pure white flowers.

HYPERICUM (See page 28.)

(Altheas. Continued)

Single Red (H. Syriacus totus rubra).

Single red flowers.

Paeoniflora. Large double pink, beautiful flowers.

Variegated-leaved (H. Syriacus variegata fl. pl.). Foliage finely marked with yellow. Produces purple flowers.

Seedlings, Mixed Colors. Good for screens or hedges.



AZALEA MOLLIS (See Page 25.)

TREE FORM. Very pretty. From a distance they look like little trees full of roses. Valuable for centers of beds or along edges of straight walks. See cut on page 28.

ALMONDS.

Amygdalus

Dwarf Double-Flowering (*A. pumila* fl. pl.). Blooms very profusely in May, the whole bush being covered with flowers. There are two varieties, pink and white, both beautiful.

AMORPHA

Lead Plant (*A. canescens*). Bears blue flowers in panicles. Free flowering.

ARALIA

Hercules' Club

Aralia spinosa. Really a small tree, with very prickly stems. Bears large panicles of white flowers in August. Fern-like foliage. Very tropical looking.

ANDROMEDA

Lily-of-the-Valley Tree (*A. Floribunda*). Large panicles of flowers over the dark masses of evergreen foliage make it very effective.



ALTHEA HEDGE AND FLOWERS

(See Page 24.)

A. Japonica. Similar to above but more delicate and graceful looking. Terminal shoots and buds of a coppery hue.

AZALEA

Mollis. Hardy species from Japan. Flowers of various colors, large and showy.

Amoena. A very dwarf-growing variety. Produces small claret-colored flowers. Excellent for massing.

Pontica, or Hardy Ghent Azalea. A beautiful species, bearing yellow, orange, or red flowers. Very fragrant.

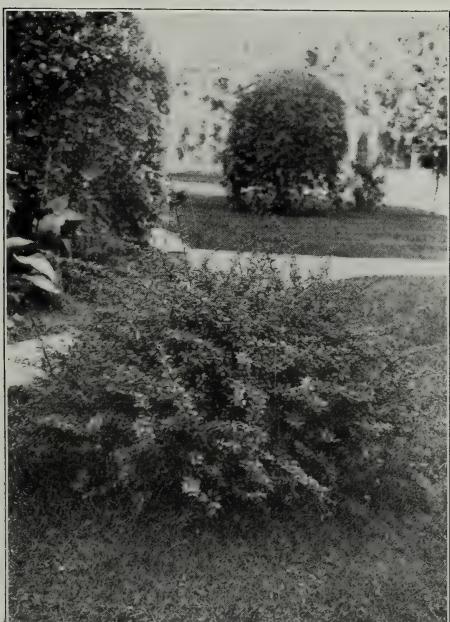
Viscosca (White Azalea Honeysuckle). Flowers mostly pure white. Very fragrant.

BARBERRY. *Berberis*

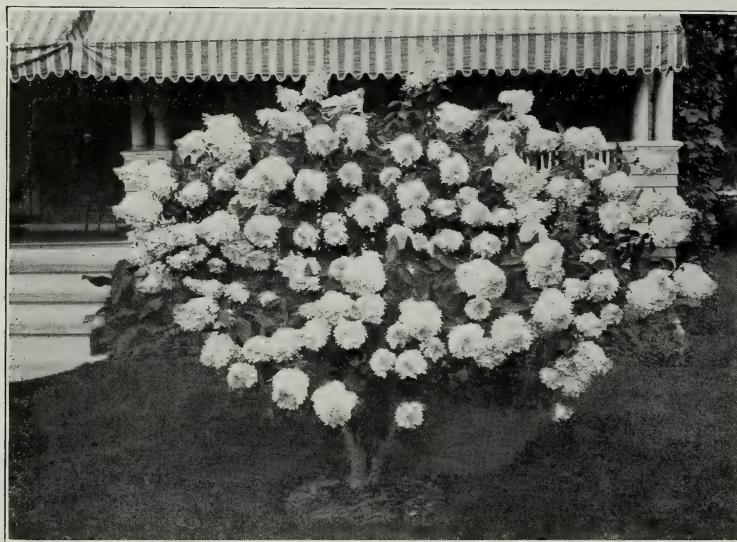
Purple (*B. vulgaris purpurea*). An upright, prickly-stemmed shrub, having dark purple leaves. Planted among other shrubbery, it is in striking contrast. Hardy and quick grower. Flowers in May.

Thunberg's (*B. Thunbergii*). A pretty species introduced from Japan. Of dwarf, compact habit, with bright red berries in summer; small leaves which change to red in autumn. Very effective in groups or hedges. Quick, compact grower. Hardy. See illustration.

Common (*B. vulgaris*). Foliage and fruit purple. very pretty.



THUNBERG'S BARBERRY



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (See Page 28.)

BOX. Buxus

Dwarf (*B. nana*). Used for edging around flower beds.

Tree (*B. sempervirens*). A large compact evergreen shrub. Thick, leathery, dark green foliage.

Pyramidal (*B. sempervirens*). Same as above, but clipped in pyramidal shape.

Standard (*B. sempervirens*). Same as above but trained to a single stem, with round head. Very fine for formal planting.

CAROLINA ALLSPICE. Calycanthus

Calycanthus, or **Sweet-scented Shrub** (*C. floridus*). Bush covered with chocolate-colored, sweet-scented flowers in May. Leaves glossy and aromatic. Valuable for large clumps.

CALLICARPA

Purple (*C. purpurea*). Small shrub, bearing purple flowers in July. In autumn it has a profusion of purple berries. Very striking.

CEANOOTHUS. New Jersey Tea

Americana. Upright growing shrub. Produces a profusion of small white flowers in June.

CEPHALANTHUS or BUTTON BUSH

Western Cephalanthus (*C. occidentalis*). Also called Pond Dogwood. A good-sized shrub, bearing yellowish-white flowers on small round, button-like heads in July. Thrives in moist, shady places.

CLETHERA. Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. Dense, dwarf-growing shrub. Leaves light green. Bears numerous small spikes of white, fragrant flowers in July.

COLUTEA or BLADDER SENNA

Tree Colutea (*C. arborescens*). A large shrub with small, delicate foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish bladders or pods. Native of southern Europe, but hardy here. Rapid grower; of easy cultivation.

CURRENT. Ribes

Yellow-flowering, or **Missouri Currant** (*R. aureum*). Bears rich yellow flowers with spicy fragrance. Fruit black and edible. May.

DAPHNE

Mezereum. Showy red flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. These are followed by crimson berries. Very fragrant. Earliest blooming shrub.

Mezereum alba. Same as above but bears white flowers.

Cneorum (Trailing Daphne). A dwarf, trailing plant. Fragrant pink and white flowers in early spring. Evergreen leaves.

DOGWOOD. Cornus

Red-branched (*C. Siberica*). Has blood-red bark; blooms May. Very conspicuous in winter.

Golden-twiggled (*C. stolonifera aurea*). Bright golden-yellow bark. Very vigorous grower; hardy. Contrasts well in groups of green leaved shrubbery.

Cornelian Cherry (*C. Mas*). A large-growing shrub bearing clusters of bright yellow flowers in spring before the leaves appear. Later; bears large scarlet fruit.

White. See Deciduous Trees.

Red-flowering. See Deciduous Trees.

DEUTZIAS. Deutzia

Showy, hardy and highly ornamental shrubs. Of easy cultivation and rapid growth.

Scallop-leaved (*D. crenata*). From Japan, but thrives well here. Has drooping, white, bell-shaped flowers in profusion during June.

Double White-flowering (*D. candidissima*). Very pretty, pure white flowers.



DEUTZIA GRACILIS (See Page 27.)



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS (See Page 28.)



PRES. GREVY LILAC (See Page 29.)

Japonica Variegata. Similar to above, but leaves variegated with white.

FILBERT. *Corylus*

English. See under Hazelnut, in Deciduous Trees.

Purple-leaved (*C. Avellana purpurea*). Is very conspicuous on account of its large purple leaves in summer, which change to a purplish-green in autumn. Very desirable.

Double Pink-flowering (*D. crenata* fl. pl.). Flowers double, with pink margins. Fine for bouquets.

Lemoinei. A hybrid form resembling *gracilis*, but more vigorous in growth and with larger flowers.

Pride of Rochester. Large double white flowers, the back of petals slightly tinged with pink. More vigorous grower than other varieties.

Rough-leaved (*D. scabra*). Beautiful. Bears single white, drooping flowers in June in profusion.

Slender-branched (*D. gracilis*). A species from Japan and entirely hardy here. Flowers pure white, graceful and drooping, blooming in June. Much used by florists for bouquets.

ELDER. *Sambucus*

Golden-leaved (*S. aurea*). Has very bright, golden-yellow leaves. Valuable for brightening groups of green shrubs. Retains its color throughout the season.

Cut-leaved (*S. racemosa plumosa*). Leaves fine, beautifully cut and drooping, giving the bush a very unique and pretty effect.

EUONYMUS. Spindle Tree

Japonica. A broad-leaved evergreen of handsome color. Not always hardy.



EXOCHORDA

Pearl Flower (*E. grandiflora*). Very desirable shrub, with large white flowers in May. Abundant bloomer and vigorous grower. Beautiful and conspicuous.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Upright grower. Deep green leaves and yellow flowers. Commences to bloom in April and continues for some time. Quite showy.

Golden Bell (*F. viridissima*). Very green leaves. It is one of the first shrubs to bloom in spring, bearing bright yellow flowers in profusion before the leaves appear.

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden. Foliage glossy green like the *Virdissima*, but harder.

Weeping (*F. suspensa*). Flowers and foliage like *Virdissima*, but branches curve toward the ground when older. Graceful and attractive.

Golden-leaved (*F. variegata aurea*). A fine novelty. Leaves have a yellow margin. Very vigorous and floriferous.

HALESIA
Silver Bell

Silver Bell, or **Snowdrop Tree** (*H. tetrapetala*). Broad, light green foliage, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Makes a large bush.

HAMAMELIS
Witch Hazel

Common (*H. Virginica*). Makes a good-sized shrub. Large leaves of yellowish-green tint during the summer, turning to dull yellow in fall. Bears small, yellow flowers.

HAWTHORN

Double-flowering (*C. oxyacantha*). While they do not flourish as well here as in England, they are worthy of a place in all large gardens. We have the red and white flowering kinds.

Highbush Cranberry
Viburnum Opulus

Very ornamental on account of its red berries, resembling cranberries, which hang until frost. The flowers are a month later than the common Snowball, but not so large.

For other Viburnums, see Snowball.

HONEYSUCKLE. Lonicera

White (*L. Tatarica alba*). Flowers nearly pure white. May.



ALTHEA, Tree Form. (See Page 25.)

Yellow, or Fly (*L. Xystostemum*). Small, cream colored flowers in May.

Red (*L. Tatarica*). Bright pink flowers in May, and reddish berries in autumn.

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (*Morrowi*). A Japanese variety, producing a profusion of white flowers in spring. These are followed by a red berry.

Obovata. A bushy shrub with fragrant, light pink flowers. Leaves small and round.

Large-flowering (*L. grandiflora*). Bears numerous pink and white flowers in May. Strong grower. Berries very showy.

Fragrant Upright (*L. fragrantissima*). Very distinct, small, dark green foliage, almost evergreen. Bears fragrant pinkish-white flowers before the leaves appear.

HYDRANGEA

Great-panicked (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). Hardy. Pure white flowers in immense panicles. Blooms from July until frost. The plant should be well pruned each spring, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way.

Tree Hydrangea. Same flower and foliage as above, but trained to a tree shape, having a stem about 3 feet high and a bushy top.

Otaksa. A dwarf pink variety. Blooms when quite small. Large showy flower heads.

American Ever-blooming (*Arborescens grandiflora*). Color pure white, changing in autumn to green, same shade as the leaves. Blooms continuously from early June until end of season.

Sinensis. Flowers pink, sometimes bluish, in July.

HYPERICUM

St. John's Wort (*H. prolificum*). Deep green foliage and bears medium-sized yellow flowers in profusion from midsummer until fall, when its bright colored bloom is very attractive.

Moseranium. Dwarf habit. Flowers large rich yellow, blooming profusely. Needs protection in winter.

ITEA. Virginian Tea

Virginica. Pretty white flowers in June. Foliage turns red in fall.



ABMC

RHODODENDRON (See Page 30.)

JUDAS. Cercis

Red Judas (*Japonica rubra*). A small pretty tree or shrub. Branches covered in early spring with reddish-pink flowers before the leaves appear. Not always hardy.

White Judas (*Japonica alba*). New. Similar to above, but flowers white. It also is not always hardy.

KERRIA. Corchorus

Japan Corchorus, or Globe Flower (*C. Japonica*). Good sized shrub, bearing globular yellow flowers from July to September. Very showy.

Variegated-leaved (*C. Japonica variegata*). A dwarf variety from Japan. Has small green leaves edged with white, and bears pale yellow flowers. Slender grower. Very pretty.

Cut-leaved (*C. Japonica lacinata*). New. Dwarfish growth, with small cut-leaved foliage.

LILAC. Syringa

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). Well-known shrub with purple, fragrant flowers in May. Found in all old gardens, yet popular today.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*). Like the preceding except flowers are white. May.

Persian White (*S. Persica alba*). Delicate fragrant flowers, nearly white.

Persian Purple (*S. Persica*). One of the best. Flowers delicate purple and quite fragrant. Very profuse bloomer.

Charles X. Bears abundant panicles of redish-purple flowers.

Madame Lemoine. Large panicles of compact, double, pure white flowers. Fine for forcing. Profuse bloomer and good grower.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of single white flowers. Fine for forcing. Best white variety.

Villosa. From Japan. Flower-buds are pink, but white when open; leaves resemble those of White Fringe. Very profuse flowering and valuable on account of being two weeks later than other Lilacs.

President Grevy. Beautiful purplish-violet variety. Flowers very large, in immense panicles. One of the best.

Rothamagensis. Resembles Persian Lilac. Violet-blue flowers in June.

Japonica. A species from Japan. Thick, dark leathery leaves. Creamy white flowers in large panicles. Makes a small tree.

Frau Dammann. Medium size, pure white flowers. Panicles large.

Souvenir de la Spath. Very large, dark red flower. Magnificent and showy.

Virginite. Large, double pinkish flowers, about the color of the La France rose.

Tree Lilac. The common Lilac trained to a single stem and a bushy head. Nice for single planting or for groups.

MIST TREE. Rhus

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*R. cotinus*). A large shrub, almost like a tree, bearing purplish mist-like flowers very unlike any other shrub. Quite striking. June and July.

**MAGNOLIA**

Slender - growing (*M. gracilis*). A large shrub. Flowers cup-shaped, dark purple without and white on inside.

Purple - flowering (*M. purpurea*). A very desirable shrub. Flowers dark purple on outside shaded to white, and white on inside. Darker and shorter leaves than the preceding.

For other Magnolias, see under Deciduous Trees.

MOCK ORANGE. *Philadelphus*

This is often called Syringa incorrectly. Syringa is Lilac.

Double-flowering (*P. flore pleno*). Flowers partially double and very fragrant.

Large-flowering (*P. grandiflora*). Large-growing shrub. Bears large white, fragrant flowers profusely in June.

Sweet-scented (*P. coronarius*). This is the well-known, old-fashioned, sweet-scented variety. More fragrant than any of the others. Blooms profusely in June. Much used for bouquets.

Golden-leaved (*P. foliis aureus*). A medium-sized shrub, having yellow foliage, and holds its color well. The finest of golden-leaved shrubs. Profuse bloomer.



JAPAN SNOWBALL (See Page 31.)

Chinese Privet (*Ibota*). Long, shiny leaves and white flowers. Fine.

RHODOTYPUS

R. kerrioides. A shrub from Japan. Medium-sized, very ornamental. Bears large single white flowers last of May. Rapid grower. Quite hardy.

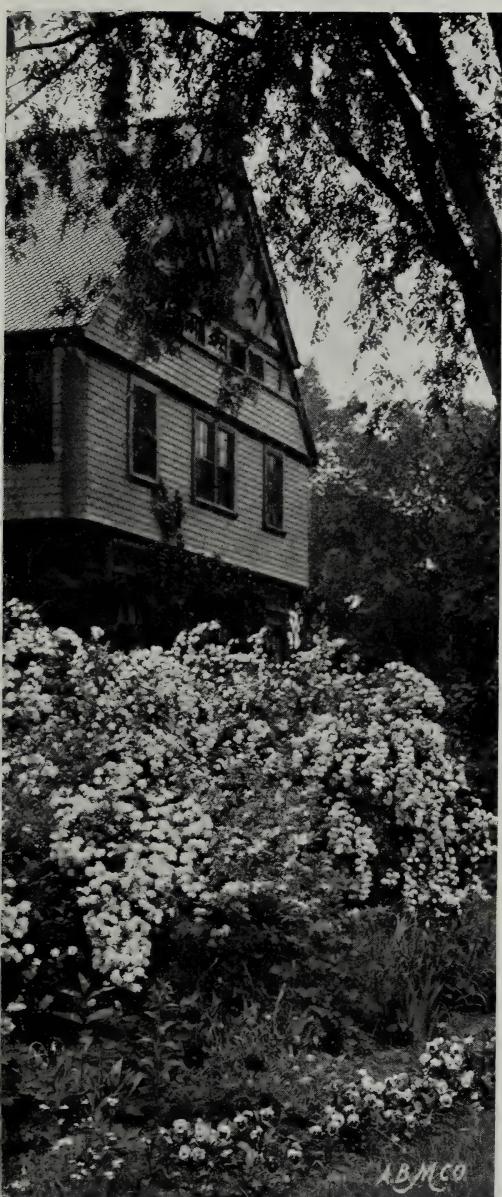
RHODODENDRONS

Hardy hybrids. We import a large assortment of these beautiful evergreen shrubs each year. The flower blooms are white, pink, red, purple and lavender, and as we import only well budded plants the customer is assured of bloom the first season after planting. Do well in partly shady places.

Maximum (Great Laurel). A broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers rosy-white, produced in late June.

SNOWBERRY. *Symporicarpus*

Red-fruited, or Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). Quite showy. Bears red berries, which stay on all winter. Pink flowers in June.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEII (See Page 32.)

(SNOWBERRY. Continued)

White Snowberry (*S. racemosus*). Bears small pink flowers in June, followed by large white berries which remain on the bush during the winter.

Both varieties valuable for groups.

**SWEET SCENTED SHRUB
or Carolina Allspice**

See Calycanthus.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. Valuable for the beauty of its foliage, which is fine and delicately cut, turning a bronze color in the autumn. Flowers inconspicuous, greenish white, fragrant.

SNOWBALL. Viburnum

Common (*V. Opulus sterilis*). A well-known variety. Large size, with clusters of globular white flowers in June.

Japan (*V. plicatum*). An exceedingly beautiful species. Flowers pure white in very large, globular heads. Much finer than the Common Snowball.

Tree Japan. Same as above, but trained to a single stem about 3 feet high. Very pretty.

Viburnum Opulus. See High-bush Cranberry.

Dentatum (Arrowroot). Bears bluish-black fruit. Does well in damp places.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Bears dark red fruit. Leaves are wrinkled.

Tomentosum. This variety has fine foliage which colors nicely in the fall. A nice shrub for quick effect.

SPIREA or MEADOW SWEET

These are of easy culture, graceful bloomers and flower during most of the summer.

Anthony Waterer. A very valuable dwarf-growing kind, making a compact bush, with masses of crimson flowers. As it blooms after the early flowers have gone, it is very desirable. See illustration on page 33.

Billard's Spirea (*S. Billardi*). This bears spikes of pink flowers. Blooms nearly all summer.

Bumalda. Very similar to Anthony Waterer, but a stronger grower. Flowers a lighter pink.

Collosa, or Fortune's (*S. Fortunei*). Upright grower; flowers in superb panicles of bright red color.

Callosa alba. A low, broad, compact shrub, blooming most of the season. Flowers white, in broad corymbs.

Callosa rosea. Same as preceding, but with rosy-pink flowers.

Atrosanguinea. Similar to Callosa, but flowers darker.

Arguta. Flowers white, produced early. Remsembles Thunbergi but better grower.

Crispifolia. Branches upright. Thick green foliage. Flowers deep pink. Excellent for borders.

Fortunei macrophylla. The reddish color of the new growth on its branches makes it very conspicuous. Robust grower and very desirable.

Golden-leaved (*S. opulifolia aurea*). Very striking on account of its yellow foliage. Bears white flowers in June.

Plum-leaved (*S. prunifolia*). Has small, glossy foliage, and bears a mass of small, double, white flowers in May. Often called Bridal Wreath.

Reeves' (*S. Reevesii*). This has long, narrow leaves and large corymbs of white flowers, which nearly cover the plant in May. Branches are so laden that they often touch the ground.

Double-flowering Reeves' (*S. Reevesii fl. pl.*). Like the preceding, except it has double white flowers instead of single.



WEIGELIA

SPIREA—Continued

Thunberg's (*S. Thunbergii*). A species from Japan, very noticeable for the extreme delicacy of its foliage, which consists of willowy leaves and white blossoms. One of the best. Very early bloomer.

Van Houttei. A graceful, spreading variety, bearing a profusion of white flowers early in June. Very beautiful.

SUMACH. *Rhus*

Cut-leaved (*R. glabra laciiniata*). A very striking plant of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling a fern; leaves turn to a rich red in the fall.

Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach (*R. typhina laciiniata*). Very graceful with fern-like leaves which turn red in fall.

TAMARIX

African (*T. Africana*). Very beautiful, with small leaves resembling the Juniper. Bears spikes of small flowers in June.

Japonica plumosa. Smaller grower and more bushy than the former. Very feathery foliage.

VIBURNUM

See Snowball.

VIBURNUM OPULUS

See High-bush Cranberry.

WEIGELIA. *Diervilla*

These are of robust habit, bloom profusely and of easy culture. Grow large and erect when young, but form more graceful bushes when old.

Eva Rathke. One of the best. Remarkable for its reddish-purple flowers in early summer.

White-flowering (*D. candida*). Bears pure white flowers in profusion and is decidedly the best white variety. June.

Floribunda. Bears crimson flowers in profusion, making it very conspicuous among other shrubbery. Very fine.

Montesquieu. Resembles Van Houttei, but leaf a little smaller. Pink flower.

Rosea. The oldest and best known kind. Bears

a profusion of rose-colored flowers in May and June. Very good.

Van Houttei. Flowers carmine and differ but little from Rosea.

Variegated-leaved (*D. nana variegata*). Leaves are distinctly marked with yellowish-white and green. Rather dwarf habit. Bears pink flowers in June.

YUCCA or ADAM'S NEEDLE

Thready (*Y. filamentosa*). Broad, lance-shaped foliage. Flower stalks rising from the center. Bears numerous creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Very tropical looking.



WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE

For convenience of purchaser, we give below a condensed list of shrubs having colored or variegated foliage, bearing fruit or having bright bark. All described under Shrubbery.

Shrubs with Bright-Colored or Variegated Foliage

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Common Barberry | Golden-leav'd Forsythia |
| Purple Barberry | " Philadelphus |
| Variegated Althea | " Spirea |
| Golden Elder | Variegated Weigelia |
| Purple Filbert | Sumach |
| Enonymous | Meehani Althea |

Shrubs Bearing Bright-Colored Berries

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Berberis Thunbergii | Common Berberry |
| High-bush Cranberry | Snowberry, Red, White |
| Cornelian Cherry | Tartarian Honeysuckle |
| Callicarpa | Viburnum |

Shrubs with Bright Bark

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Red-branched Dogwood | Common Berberry |
| | Golden-twigg'd Dogwood |

Suggestions on Planting Shrubbery

By J. H. PROST, City Forester, Chicago

Shrubbery as well as trees has a place in the beautification of the city streets. In the suburbs and outlying sections of the city one often sees masses of shrubbery growing in the parkways along the residential streets. I feel certain that everyone who has seen these ornamental plantings will agree that this sort of beautification is worthy of consideration and ought to be encouraged.

Planted between the trees, flowering and other shrubs add much to the appearance of a street, and the enjoyment of a stroll on a sunny afternoon becomes doubly delightful.

Such shrubs as the Thunberg Berberries, Snowberries and Rugosa Roses, make perfect masses when left to grow in their natural form. They should be planted about two and one-half feet apart, depending upon the size of the individual bushes. The plants should be placed irregularly in masses, and the bushes should not stand planted in a straight row.

When Andrew Downing, called the father of Ameri-



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (See Page 32.)

can horticulture, was asked how to place shrubs in masses, he answered that his idea could be well illustrated by tossing a handful of pebbles into the air, and the way they would scatter after falling to the ground is the way he would arrange his plants, each pebble representing a shrub.



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER (See Page 31.)

Table Showing Blooming Time of Deciduous Shrubs

| TIME OF BLOOM | COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | COLOR | H'GT | REMARKS |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| March 25th | Mt. Fetter-bush | Andromeda floribunda | White | 3 ft. | Flowers last over three weeks. Good for partial shade. |
| Early April | None | Daphne | Rosy-purple | 18 in. | Flowers appear before leaves. Very pretty leaf shade. |
| Early April | None | Spirea Thunbergii | White | 3-4 ft. | Flowers when quite small. Graceful branches. |
| Early April | Golden Bell | Forsythia Fortuni, Intermida, Viridis-sima. | Yellow | 4-5 ft. | Leaf brilliant in fall. |
| Early April | Golden Bell | Forsythia suspensa | Yellow | 4-5 ft. | Large yellow flowers appear before leaves. |
| Mid April | Cornelian Cherry | Cornus mas. | Yellow | to 20 ft. | Drooping habit. Can be trained over trellis. |
| Late April | Missouri Current | Ribes aureum | Yellow | 4 ft. | Beautiful foliage, dark and glossy. Fruit large and red. Good, in clumps. |
| Late April | Hall's Magnolia | Magnolia Stellata | White | 3-5 ft. | Fragrant. Nice foliage. Good in damp places. |
| Late April | Flowering Dogwood | Cornus Florida | White | to 20 ft. | Attractive, low branching shrub. Starry flowers before the leaves. |
| Early May | Carolina Allspice | Calycanthus Floridus | Brown | 4-6 ft. | Good among shrubs 10 to 15 feet apart. The red flowering is very effective. |
| Early May | Purple-leaf Berry | Berberis vulgaris purpurea | Purple | 5 ft. | Flowers have a rich, aromatic odor. Often called Sweet Scented Shrub. |
| Early May | Flowering Plum | Prunus triloba | Deep pink | Tree like | Very handsome. Both foliage and fruit purple. |
| Early May | None | Spirea arguta | White | 4-5 ft. | Beautiful color. |
| Early May | Flowering Almond | Amygdalus | Pink or white | 3 ft. | Plant in foreground in large masses. Prune all flowering wood after it has flowered. |
| Mid. of May | Snowdrop Tree | Halesia tetraptera | White | 20 ft. | Very pretty in clumps. |
| Mid. of May | Bridal Wreath | Spirea prunifolia | White | 4-6 ft. | Flowers when quite small. |
| Late May | Honeysuckle | Lonicera tartarica | White, pink yellow, red | 4-6 ft. | Very graceful. Prune flowering wood immediately after it blooms. |
| Late May | Common Lilac | Syringa vulgaris | Purple | 6-10 ft. | These are very pretty when planted in clumps. |
| Late May | Persian Lilac | Syringa Persica | Pinkish lilac color | 13-15 ft. | If white variety is used, put it back as it is not of good shape. Have hybrids in reddish-purple, pink, blue and white. |
| Late May | Pearl Bush | Exochorda grandiflora | White | 5-6 ft. | Blooms on top of branches. Earlier than vulgaris. |
| Late May | Rhododendron | Rhododendron hybrids | Many colors | 4-5 ft. | Best massed with other shrubs. Very pretty. Prune well. |
| Late May | Japanese Snowball | Viburnum plicatum | White | 8-10 ft. | Long period of bloom, lasting three to four weeks. |
| Early June | Hydrangea Hills of Snow | Hydrangea arborescens sterilis | White | 5-6 ft. | Free from pests. The most popular Snowball. |
| Early June | High-bush Cranberry | Viburnum opulus | White | to 12 ft. | Commences to bloom in early June and continues in bloom nearly all summer. |
| Early June | Common Snowball | Viburnum opulus sterilis | White | to 12 ft. | Beautiful red fruit in fall. |
| Early June | Japanese Rose | Rosa rugosa | Red and white | to 6 ft. | This does not bear fruit. Has pretty white flower. |
| Early June | Spirea Golden Chain | Spirea Van Houtti Laburnum | White | 5-6 ft. | Splendid foliage. Not subject to insects. Red fruit follows the bloom. |
| Early June | Fringe Tree | Chionanthus virginica | White | 12-15 ft. | Graceful and prolific bloomer. |
| Early June | Deutzia | Deutzia | White and pink | to 20 ft. | Long racemes of wistaria-shaped flowers. |
| Early June | Virginia Tea | Itea virginica | White | 4-6 ft. | Rather fast grower. Has blue berries. |
| Middle June | Mock-orange | Philadelphus | White | 6-10 ft. | One of the most popular shrubs for groups. Free bloomer. |
| Middle June | Great Laurel | Rhododendron maximum | White | 3-5 ft. | Foliage turns deep rich red in fall. |
| Middle June | Weigelia | Diervilla | Red, white and pink | 6-8 ft. | Many varieties, all much valued. |
| Late June | Noné Sweet Pepper | Stephanandra Clethera alnifolia | White | 3 ft. | Very slow grower. Do well in partial shade. |
| Early July | Bush | Hibiscus syriacus | Many colors | 6-10 ft. | Very fine for massing. The Eva Rathke one of the best. |
| Early July | Althea Purple Mist | Rhus cotinus | Purple | 12 ft. | Graceful habit and foliage. |
| Early July | Gold Flower | Hypericum Moserianum | Yellow | 3 ft. | Low dense grower. |
| Early July | Button Bush | Cephaelanthus | White | 6-8 ft. | Does not do well in moist places. |
| Middle July | Globe Flower | Kerria | Yellow | 6-8 ft. | Flowers are curious and smoky-looking. |
| Early July | Hydrangea | Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora | White | 6-8 ft. | Nice foliage. Flowers borne in globular heads. |
| Late July | French Mulberry | Callicarpa purpurea | Purple | 3-4 ft. | Flowers sometimes until fall. |
| Late July | Staghorn Sumach | Rhus typhina | White | 15 ft. | Bears large panicles of white flowers. These turn brown in fall. |
| September | Witch-hazel | Hamamelis virginica | Yellow | 10-12 ft. | Very showy. |
| | | | | | Brilliant in fall. Good for damp places. |
| | | | | | Flowers after frost. Foliage resembles White Dogwood. |

Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS

Veitch's (*A. Veitchii*). Japan Ivy. Entirely hardy. Foliage turns brilliant red in the fall; small leaves very much resembling those of a maple; clings tightly to walls. Very handsome and desirable.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*). A native vine of rapid growth. Leaves turn rich crimson in the fall. Clings tightly to walls without training.

ACTINIDIA

Polygama. A nice Japanese climber. Bears small white, fragrant flowers. Rapid grower. Excellent for trellis.



ARISTOLOCHIA

AKEBIA

Japan (*A. quinata*). A vine with pretty foliage, the smaller leaves resembling a clover leaf. Bears clusters of purplish, fragrant flowers of peculiar form.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. *Aristolochia*

Sipho (Birthword). Of rapid growth. Has large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

CLEMATIS

Henryi. Very large, creamy white flowers.
Jackmani. Large violet-purple flowers. Abundant bloomer.

Paniculata. A native of Japan. Bears panicles of small white, very fragrant flowers in profusion.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*

Chinese Twining (*L. Japonica*). Holds its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September. Very fragrant.

Hall's Japan (*L. Halleana*). Strong grower, almost evergreen. The flowers are white and yellow; very fragrant and cover the vine from July to September. Best bloomer of all Honeysuckles.

Belgian (*L. Belgica*). Monthly Dutch Honeysuckle. Very free bloomer with red and yellow flowers.

Japan Golden-leaved (*L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*). Foliage sprinkled with yellow spots. Very pretty.

Semperflorens. A very free bloomer.

Red Coral, or Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). Strong, rapid grower, bearing scarlet flowers.

Fuchsiodes. Bears red fuchsia-shaped flowers.



CHINESE WISTARIA.

(See Page 36.)



BERBERIS THUNBERGII (See Page 37.)

IVY. Hedera

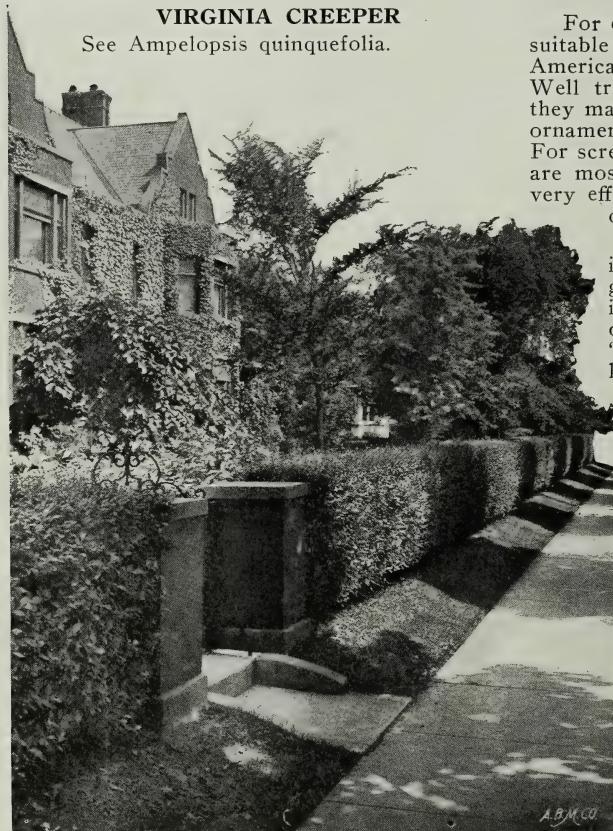
English Ivy (*H. Helix*). A broad-leaved hardy sort. Prefers moisture and shade all season.

TRUMPET FLOWER. Bignonia

Scarlet (*B. radicans*). A splendid climber on wood or stone. Hardy and vigorous. Bears clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

VIRGINIA CREEPER

See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET

WISTARIA

Chinese (*W. Chinensis*). Rapid grower; hardy. Bears long, pendulous racemes of very fragrant, lilac-colored flowers.

Chinese White (*W. Chinensis alba*). Color pure white. Same in shape of flower and growth as the purple.

Hedge Plants

For evergreen ornamental hedges, the most suitable and beautiful are the Hemlock Spruce, American Arborvitæ and Norway Spruce. Well trimmed during the first part of June, they make a solid, compact green wall, highly ornamental around both small and large yards. For screens to hide unsightly objects the above are most suitable, and the Norway Spruce is very effective for shelter or windbreaks. For description, see "Evergreens."

The California Privet is fast growing in favor as a hedge plant, as its glossy, bright green leaves and its rapid growth make it very desirable. For description, see under Privets in "Shrubby." Many shrubs make fine hedges, especially *Berberis Thunbergii*, which has thorns like a gooseberry. It is highly ornamental during the summer and fall. Altheas are also much used.

Hemlock Spruce (*Canadensis*). Valuable for all general hedge purposes and for formal work, as it is amenable to close shearing.

American Arborvitæ (*Th. occidentalis*). Makes a good compact hedge and is useful as a windbreak.

Norway Spruce (*A. excelsa*). Forms a majestic hedge and is valuable as a screen and for windbreaks.

California Privet (*L. ovalifolium*). Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. Valuable.

Berberis Thunbergii. Where a dwarf deciduous hedge is required, nothing excels or even equals this beautiful Barberry. It is of a thick, bushy, compact habit, very thorny and practically impregnable to dogs. The leaves are a light green and toward fall assume rich, brilliant sun tints, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet and remaining so all winter. Requires little attention or pruning to keep in order. Also makes a most beautiful shrub for facing taller shrubbery, or for planting singly on the lawn for specimens. Perfectly hardy.

Rose of Sharon (Althea). Strong, erect-growing shrubs, with rich foliage and a mass of beautiful flowers in the late summer, when so few plants are in bloom. Vigorous grower and very hardy; will grow in almost any soil. The shades of color vary from blush-white to deep red and from pale lilac to deep purple. Forms an effective hedge.

The month of August is the critical period for newly planted Evergreens, for during



ARBORVITAE HEDGE (See Page 36.)

this month, unlike deciduous trees, Evergreens make a new root growth, which requires moisture. If rains have not been plenty the trees should be watered. If the season is very hot and dry, this watering should be commenced the latter part of July and continued through the period of drought.

Thorough cultivation is very essential to the growing of vegetation of all kinds and nothing appreciates it more than Evergreens.

They should be cultivated at least once a week up to August 1st, when a good mulching of partially rotted hay or straw may be given. Care should be taken not to use green manure, as it is detrimental.

Plant evergreen hedges with great care. See that the roots are not exposed to wind or sun. It is well to have the roots dipped in a puddle of mud and water before planting. Evergreens should be planted 18 inches apart; Privet 9 inches; Barberry and other shrubs, 12 inches apart.

Ornamental Grasses

These are good, rapid growers and thrive in almost any soil. When they come into bloom in late summer, their long flower-plumes make quite a show. Most effective in landscape work. There are many kinds, but we name only the best kinds as being the most effective and beautiful.

Eulalia Japonica. Green leaves. Vigorous grower, with large plumes.

E. Japonica zebra. This is the most beautiful variety, the foliage being marked cross-wise, white and green.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. A very pretty grass, with narrow, graceful foliage. Very valuable in all groups.

Ribbon Grass. A low-growing grass with silver variegated leaves. This grass is often used for borders in shrubbery beds.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Herbaceous Department

The growth of these plants is killed to the ground each year by winter, but the roots remain in the ground, perfectly hardy and ready to grow in the spring. Need but little care and by a judicious selection it is possible to have a display of blooms nearly all summer. We give below a few of the most popular varieties.

ACHILLEA. Milfoil

Achillea, The Pearl. White, July. Will grow 18 to 24 inches tall.

AGROSTEMMA. Muellein Pink

Agrostemma coronaria. Crimson flowers, borne singly on ends of branches. The glowing flowers and silvery white foliage make it very conspicuous. Blooms June to August.

ANEMONE. Windflower

Anemone Pennsylvanicum. Bears white flowers in profusion from July until September. Grows 12 to 15 inches tall.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile.

Anthemis Kelwayi. Golden Marguerite. Daisy-like, golden-yellow flowers. Blooms July to September.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet

Anchusa Dropmore. The Heavenly Blue Flower. Bears spikes of beautiful blue flowers all summer.



ACHILLEA, THE PEARL

BOLTONIA. False Chamomile

Boltonia asteroides. Bears very showy purple and white flowers in broad heads from July to September. Grows 4 to 5 feet high.

CALLIOPSIS

Calliopsis. Bears rich yellow flowers with long stems. Profuse bloomer.

† CASSIA. Wild Senna

Cassia Marylandica. American Senna. Bright yellow flowers. Blooms July and August.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Davidiana. Blue flowers in August and Sept.

DIANTHUS. Pinks

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William). Very fragrant showy flowers from June to September. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Mixed colors.

DAHLIAS

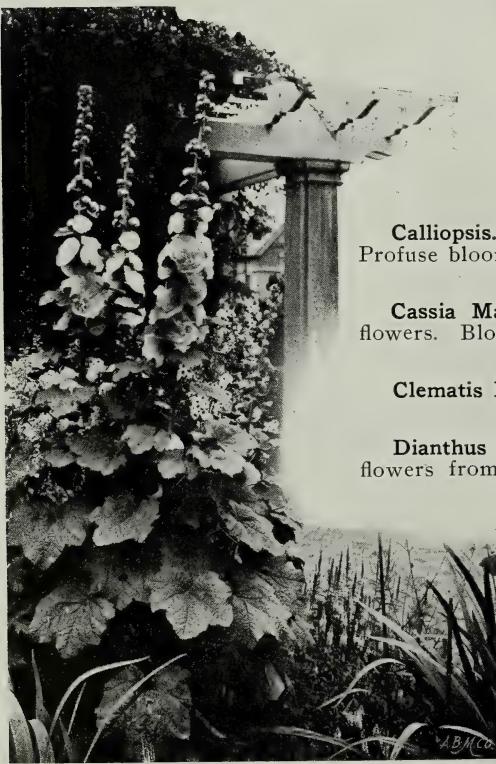
Dahlias. Assorted colors. Very easy of cultivation. Make a fine show when they bloom in autumn.

DICENTRA. Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. Rosy-red, heart-shaped flowers. Inner petals white. Blooms May and June.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily

Funkia lancifolia. Luxuriant foliage with blue, lily-like flowers. June to October. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall.



HOLLYHOCKS (See Page 39.)



PHLOX (See Page 40.)

Flowers pure white covering the plant with bloom. Fine for borders. Blooms April and May.

GERMAN IRIS

German Iris. Blooms very early and very showy. Has sword-shaped leaves. We have both the blue and the yellow. Requires rather dry soil.



GAILLARDIA

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower

Gaillardia grandiflora. Very ornamental, showy plant. Flowers orange-yellow with brown center. Blooms all summer.

HEMEROCLALIS. Day Lily

Hemerocallis flava. Yellow, lily-shaped flowers during June and July. Grows quite tall.

HIBISCUS. Mallow

Hibiscus, or **Rose Mallow**. Very large showy blooms from July to September. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. We have *Palustris* and *Crimson Eye*.

HELIOPSIS. Ox Eye

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. Orange-colored flowers, June to September. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall.

HELENIUM. Sneezewort

Helenium superbum. Beautiful showy yellow flowers in August. Grows 5 feet tall.

HOLLYHOCKS

Holly-hocks. The old-fashioned popular flower in red, pink, white and yellow. July.

IBERIS. Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Spreads.



ORIENTAL POPPY (See Page 40.)

JAPANESE IRIS. Iris Kaempferi

Kaempferi. A variety from Japan with gorgeous flowers, distinct from all other varieties. Blooms later than other kinds and requires rather moist soil. Very desirable. Mixed colors.

Kaempferi. Named kinds.

Kigan-no Misae. Flowers purple and blue. June and July.

Oyodo. Rose and dark rose flowers. June and July.

Oshokon. Blue and purple flowers. June and July.

Yomo-no-Umi. Grayish-white flowers. June and July.

Kyodaisan. Double purple flowers. June and July.

LILIUM. Lily

Lilium Tigrinum, or **Tiger Lily**. Orange-colored flowers.

Lilium superbum, or **Turk's Cap Lily**. Deep orange-colored, spotted flowers.

Lilium, assorted varieties, red, white and pink flowering kinds.

LIATRIS. Blazing Star

Liatris spicata. Bears spikes of purple flowers July to September.

LYCHNIS. Lamp Flower

Lychnis Chalcedonica. Large clusters of scarlet flowers in July. Very showy. Grows 3 feet high.

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife

Lysimachia clethroides. Bears long spikes of white, star shaped flowers. July to Sept.

LYTHRUM

Lythrum salicaria superbum. Spiked Loosestrife. Bears showy spikes of rosy-purple flowers, July to August.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-not

Myosotis palustris. Bears pale blue flowers all summer. Makes a dainty looking border plant.

PAEONIA

Paeonia, assorted colors in pink, white, red and dark red.

Paeonia, named kinds:

Festiva Maxim a. Flowers very large, pure white. The finest white Paeony. June.

Louis Van Houtt i. Fine, dark crimson. June.

Queen Victoria. Blush-white with creamy center. June.

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur color with white. Fine.

Triomphe de Grand. Rosy-white and yellow.

Caroline Allain. Fine white flowers.

Paeonia Tenuifolia. Fringe-leaf Paeony. Deeply cut, graceful foliage. Single crimson flowers. Very handsome.

Paeonia Moutan. Tree Paeony. Very slow grower. Flowers pink and showy. Requires very rich soil.

PENSTENMO. Beard Tongue

Penstemon grandiflora. Large purplish flowers, blooming profusely in spring on stems 2 feet tall.

PHLOX

Perennial Phlox. Assorted colors, very showy.

Cocquelinot. Flowers large, fiery red. Unmatchable in color.

Boule de Feu. Bright flame colored flowers.

PLATYCODON

Platycodon grandiflora. Large showy blue flowers from July to September. Grows 1 to 2 feet.

POPPY. Papaver

Papaver orientalis. Oriental Poppy. Very showy. Large scarlet flowers in June.

PRIMULA. Primrose

Giant Primrose. Very desirable. Flowers various colors.

PYRETHEUM. Fever Few

Pyrethrum alba. Fern-like foliage with single white flowers resembling daisies. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

PHYSOSTEGIA. False Dragon's Head

Physostegia virginiana alba. Erect spikes of white flowers in August.

PINKS

The old-fashioned hardy garden Pinks. Bear sweet clove-scented flowers in great profusion in May and June.

RANUNCULUS.

Buttercup or Yellow Bachelor's Button

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. Deep yellow flowers, very double and glossy. May and June.

RUDBECKIA. Golden Glow

Golden Glow. Very double, golden flowers. Vigorous grower and almost continual bloomer. Fine for cut flowers as stems are very long. Very effective when in bloom.

SALVIA. Sage

Salvia azurea. Blue Meadow Sage. Bears blue flowers in August and September.

SEDUM. Stonecrop

Sedum spectabilis. Beautiful pink flowers in August and September. Of low spreading habit, valuable for rockeries or border plants.

SOLIDAGO. Goldenrod

Solidago canadensis. Golden-yellow flowers in flat heads in autumn.

SPIREA. Goat's Beard

Spirea astiloides floribunda. White flowers, compact and graceful. May and June.

Spirea palmata rubra. Bears graceful plumes of bright crimson flowers. June to August.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort

Tradescantia virginica. Bears large blue and white flowers in great profusion all summer. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall.



JAPAN IRIS (See Page 39.)



CRIMSON RAMBLER

Roses

Persons unacquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, but in case they name the varieties, please state if we may substitute others equally good in case the kinds named cannot be furnished. There are many kinds so alike in shape and color that only experts can tell the difference. In all cases we will furnish good plants of such sorts as will, in our judgment, give the purchaser entire satisfaction.

Climbing

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; very compact. The finest of the class.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkably fine climbing Rose of rapid growth, with handsome glossy foliage. Produces deep crimson flowers of perfect double form in great profusion.

Empress of China. A very hardy, free-blooming climber of good size; bright pink flowers. Very attractive.

EVERBLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER

Flower of Fairfield

New. Excels all other Rambler Roses. It flowers freely from June to September. In habit and growth it resembles the Crimson Rambler, but its color is more brilliant.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Clusters large; flowers from blush to crimson.

Mrs. Robert Peary, or Climbing Augusta Victoria. Creamy-white flowers and fine shaped buds.

Prairie Queen. Bright rosy-red, frequently with a white stripe; large, compact and globular.

Pink Rambler. This is like the Crimson Rambler, but flowers are pink.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). New. Strong growing Climbing Rose with large clusters of flowers. These are red when first opening, but turn to a steel blue when fully open.

Philadelphia Rambler. Resembles the Crimson but brighter, more double, and blooms a little later.

Tausendschon. Pink, turning to carmine, borne in large trusses. Very fragrant. A desirable variety.

White Rambler. Like the preceding, except flowers are white.

Yellow Rambler. This is also like Crimson Rambler, but flowers are yellowish-white.

Wichuriana. This is a Japanese creeping Rose, also called the Memorial Rose, being especially used in cemeteries. It is very valuable for covering embankments and rocks. The flowers are single, pure white and bloom profusely in July. Although its natural habit is to creep, it may be trained to climb.



DOROTHY PERKINS (See Page 42.)



GEN.
JACQUEMINOT
(See Page 43.)

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY

New. As the name implies, the flowers are almost identical with the well-known American Beauty. While the latter is not suitable for out-door culture in this climate, this new Climbing American Beauty grows luxuriantly and blooms profusely in the open ground. The flowers are three to four inches in diameter and are borne on long stems. The plants will make shoots of eight to ten feet in a season. The foliage is deep glossy green, does not mildew and is not subject to black spots. Perfectly hardy.

CLIMBING CHRISTINE WRIGHT

New. Has the same robust habit of growth and foliage as the above. It is a profuse bloomer. Flowers of 3 to 4 inches in diameter, of a bright clear pink, nearly double, borne in clusters. Very beautiful in bud. A handsome and valuable Rose.

Dorothy Perkins. Foliage and habit of growth much like the Crimson Rambler. Flowers very double, of a clear shell-pink color, sweet-scented and hold a long time without fading. Very profuse bloomer.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. A climbing variety of Clothilde Soupert. White flowers shaded with pink.

Gardenia. A Wichuriana hybrid. Bright yellow flowers, but creamy-white when fully open. Very fragrant, profuse bloomer. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter.

Moss

White Moss (Vibert 1843). Large size, pure white. BABY RAMBLER

Red Moss. Beautiful red flower.

Princess Adelaide. Fine reddish blush flowers.

Raphael. Pale rose color, very large and double; very mossy and a good fall bloomer.

Red Baby Rambler. Dwarf Crimson Rambler (Mad. Norbert Levavasseur). Blooms all summer outdoors and during winter indoors. Said to be the most persistent bloomer of all Roses. Flowers like those of Crimson Rambler.

Pink Baby Rambler (Aennchen Mueller). A fine pink, Baby Rambler Rose. Valuable for bedding.

White Baby Rambler (Katherine Zeimet). Fine, white Baby Rambler Rose. Flowers pure white showing bright yellow stamens. Very pretty.

Boskoop Baby. New. Flowers pink, foliage very dark green. Blooms all summer. Plant will not grow over 15 inches tall. The finest Baby Rambler yet introduced.

Hybrid Perpetual

Alfred Colombe. Brilliant carmine. Very large and superb.

Anna de Diesbach. Large bright pink.

Beauty of Waltham. Large and full; cherry-red, changing to rosy-carmine. Very fragrant; good bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild. Very large, light pink flowers. Good bloomer.

Blanche Lafitte. Pale pink and white, and of good shape.

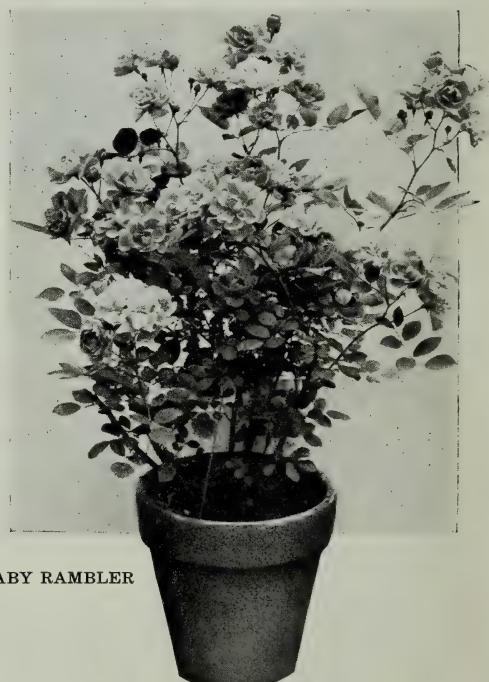
Black Prince. Deep crimson; large size.

Capt. Christy. A beautiful flesh-colored Rose.

Clio. Large flesh-colored flowers, with very pink centers. A fine rose.

Duke of Edinburg. Dark, velvety maroon; medium size bloom.

Francois Levet. Large, rose color. Resembles Paul Neyron.





FRAU CARL DRUSCHKI

Frau Carl Druschki. Pure white rose of fine form. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant, beautiful crimson.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted with yellow. Large and full.

John Hopper. Bright rose with carmine center. Large and full.

Louis van Houtte. Rich, velvety crimson.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; large and double.

Madame Charles Wood. Large, brilliant red.

Magna Charta. Very large, bright pink. Profuse bloomer and strong grower.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh center. A fine variety.

Mrs. Jno. Laing. Flowers large, pink and fragrant. Blooms freely.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink; free bloomer. Very desirable.

Persian Yellow. Flowers are bright yellow, but small. Foliage small. The finest yellow rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson; large.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright red flowers of fine form. A fine plant for out-door culture.

SWEET BRIER. *Rosa Rubiginosa*

The well-known Sweet Brier. Small pink fragrant flowers and scented foliage.

Tea, Bourbon, Noisette and Bengal Roses

These are free bloomers, but require protection during the winter.

American Beauty. Large; deep pink, poor grower. Fine color.

Appoline. Delicate pink. Large.

Agrippina. Brilliant fiery red. Profuse bloomer.

Bride. Pure white; large; very fragrant; free bloomer. Very good for forcing.

Bridesmaid. A sport from Catherine Mermet. Clear pink.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, pretty medium-sized flowers. Blooms late.

Etoile de Lyon. Strong, vigorous grower. Color golden-yellow. Early bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet. Free grower and profuse bloomer. Beautiful foliage.

Empress Augusta Victoria. Pure white, with a pale lemon tint; large and full. Free bloomer.

Hermosa. Clear pink. Constant bloomer.

Killarney. Pink flowers. Long pointed buds. Very beautiful.

La France. Large and full. Bright pink, changing to pale pink. Constant bloomer; poor grower.

Liberty. Crimson; large flowers; profuse bloomer. Remarkable keeper when cut.

Maman Cochet, Carmine. Shaded with salmon. Profuse bloomer.

Maman Cochet, Yellow. Flowers a light yellow. Very pretty.

Madam Caroline Testout. Color clear pink; fragrance very pronounced. Said to be superior to La France.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Flowers carmine-rose, shaded with salmon. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Mlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau, or White La France. Pure white, with a slight tint of flesh color.

Marechal Niel. Deep golden-yellow; large, full and fragrant.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson, with pinkish center. Very valuable for forcing under glass.

President Carnot. Rosy flesh color, shaded to white at edges.



PAUL NEYRON

Perle des Jardins. Straw color, sometimes canary-yellow; center orange-yellow; large, beautiful buds. Popular for cut flowers.

Safrano. Yellowish-buff. Produces fine buds.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh color with blush edges; large, double flowers. Good grower and bloomer in open air.

White Maman Cochet. Resembles Maman Cochet, except is pure white, tinged with blush.

Rugosa Roses

Fine Japanese Roses with beautiful foliage. Large single white and red flowers.

Tree Roses

Fresh imported plants

Polyantha Roses

Clothilde Soupert. White, shaded with pink. Free grower and profuse bloomer. Desirable for bedding.

Marie Pavie. Color rich, creamy-white, tinted with carmine; flowers medium-sized, double and borne in large clusters.

Pink Soupert. Beautiful bright pink. Good bloomer and fine for bedding.



MRS. JNO. LAING

PLANTING TABLE FOR VEGETABLES AND BERRIES.

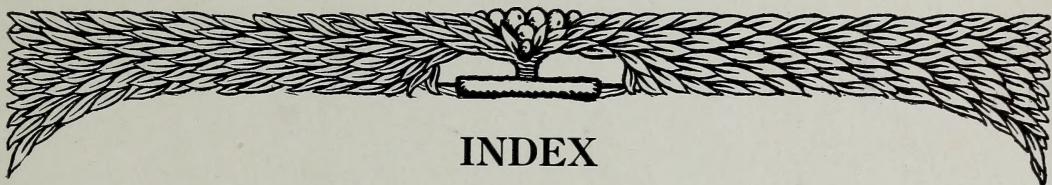
| VARIETY | For Horse Cultivation Have Rows | For Hoe or Wheel-Hoe Cul- tivation Have Rows | Distance Apart in the Row | Depth to Cover | Time to Plant In the North, Outdoors (See Foot-note) | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| | | | | | March-April. | March-April. |
| ASPARAGUS, Seed | 2½ ft. apart | 1 ft. apart | 3 in. transplant in 1 year. | 1 in. | Or in the fall. | Or in the fall. |
| ASPARAGUS, Plants | 4 ft. apart | 3 ft. apart | 2 ft. thin to 4 in. | 2 in. | May 10-15. | May 20-25. |
| BEAN, String | 2½ ft. apart | 2 ft. apart | Thin to 3 plants to a pole | 1 in. | | |
| BEAN, Lima | 4x3 ft. apart | 4x3 ft. apart | Thin to 5 in. | 1 in. | March-April. | April. Or in the fall. |
| BEET | Bush, 2x1½ ft. apart | 2x1½ ft. apart | 2 ft. - | 2 ft. - | Early kinds, April; late kinds, June. | |
| BLACKBERRY, Plants | 1 ft. apart | 6 ft. apart | 16-24 in. | 1½ in. | June. | |
| GABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER, Plants | 2½ ft. apart | 2 ft. apart | Thin to 5 in. | 6 in. | March-April. | Early crop, May; late crop, early July. |
| CARROT, Plants | 2½ ft. apart | 1 ft. apart | 8-12 in. | 2 in. | Early May. | Early May. |
| CELERIY, Plants | 3x4 ft. apart | 2x3 ft. apart | Scatter 15 seeds in hill; | 1½ in. | May 15. | |
| CORN, Sweet | 4 ft. apart | Same | thin out later | | April. | Or in the fall. |
| CUCUMBER and GOOSEBERRY, Plants | 5x5 or 6x4 ft. apart | 5x5 ft. apart | Thin to 6x10 in. | 1½ in. | June 1. | |
| BUGPLANT, Plants | 2½x2½ ft. apart | 2x2 ft. apart | Scatter 15 seeds in hill; | 1½ in. | March-April. | |
| LETTUCE | 3½ ft. apart | 1½x2 ft. apart | thin out later | 1½ in. | May 15. | |
| MELON, Musk | 6x4 ft. apart | Same | Thin to 4 in. | 1½ in. | May 15-20. | |
| MELON, Water | 8x8 ft. apart | Same | Thin to 6 in. | 1½ in. | March-April. | |
| ONION, Seed | 2½ ft. apart | 12-15 in. apart | Thin to 5 in. | 1½ in. | Early April. | |
| PARSLEY | 2½ ft. apart | 1 ft. apart | 20 in. | 20 in. | March-April. | |
| PARSNIP | 2½ ft. apart | 1 ft. apart | Continous row | 3-5 in. | June 1. | |
| PAPER, Plants | 2½ ft. apart | 2 ft. apart | 12-18 in. | 4 in. | March-April. | |
| PARS | 3x4 ft. apart | 2x2½ ft. apart | Thin to 3 in. | 1½ in. | Early May. | |
| POTATO | 3 ft. apart | 3 ft. apart | 3 ft. | 2 or 3 in. | March-April. | |
| RADISH | 2½ ft. apart | 1 ft. apart | Rod, 2 ft. | 1 in. | Early spring. | |
| RHUBARB, Plants | 4 ft. apart | 3 ft. apart | Black 2½ feet | 1½ in. | March-April. | |
| RASPBERRY, Plants | 6 ft. apart | 5 ft. apart | Thin to 5 in. | | May 15-20. | |
| SPINACH | 8x8 ft. (Dutch Squash 4x4) | 1 ft. apart | Have crown level with ground | | April. (Pot-grown plants in August-September). | |
| SQUASH-PUMPKIN | 8x8 ft. | Same | 15-20 in. | | May 25-June 1. | |
| STRAWBERRY, Plants | 4 ft. apart | 3 ft. apart | | | | |
| TOMATO, Plants | 4x4 ft. apart | 4x3 ft. apart | | | | |

NOTE.—Planting time varies according to season and locality; dates given above are only approximate, and are based on latitude of Pennsylvania; allow about five days difference for each 100 miles north or south of this State. Do not work soil in spring while it is very wet and soggy; wait. Plants set in autumn must be well mulched with strawy manure, leaves, etc., during first winter. Successional sowing of corn, peas, etc., may be made later than the dates given.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

| PLANT | FIRST APPLICATION | SECOND APPLICATION | THIRD APPLICATION | FOURTH APPLICATION | REMARKS |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| APPLE ---(Scab, rot, rust, coding, moth, bud moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, curculio, etc.) | When buds are swelling, but before they open, abundant just before fallen, Bordeaux-mixture. | If canker worms are blossoms open, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | When blossoms have just fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 8-12 days later, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | For aphis (lice) use one of the lice remedies mentioned elsewhere. Dig out borers from tree trunks with knife and wire. For oyster-shell scale, use whale-oil soap spray in June. |
| ASPAGRUS ---(Rust, beetles.) | Out off all shoots below surface regularly until about July 1st. | After cutting ceases, let the shoots grow and spray deaux-arsenical mixture, them with Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | Repeat in 2-3 weeks. | Mow vines close to ground when they are killed by frost, burn them, and apply a mulch of stable manure. | |
| BEAN ---(Amaranthe, leaf blight, weevil, etc.) | Treat the seed before planting with bisulphide of carbon. (See remarks.) When third leaf expands, Bordeaux. | 10 days later, Bordeaux. | 14 days later, Bordeaux. | 14 days later, Bordeaux. | For weevils: Put seed in tight box, put a cloth over seed, pour bisulphide of carbon on it, put lid on and closed for 48 hours. Use 1 oz. to 4 bus. of seed. |
| CABBAGE ---(Worms, lice, maggot, etc.) | Parathion or insect powder. | 7-10 days later, repeat. | 7-10 days later, repeat. | Repeat every 10-14 days until crop is gathered. | Root maggots: Pour carbolic acid emulsion around stem of plants. Club root: Rotate crops; apply lime to soil; burn refuse; treat seed with formalin before planting. |
| CELERI ---(Blight, rot, leaf spot, rust, caterpillars.) | Half strength Bordeaux after plants are transplanted to field. (Pyrethrum for caterpillars if necessary.) | Bordeaux, on young plants in hot bed or seedbed. | 14 days later, repeat. | 14 days later repeat. | Rot or rust is often caused by hillling up with earth in hot weather. Use boards for summer crop. Pitiful stalks are due to poor seed, or lack of moisture. |
| CHERRY ---(Rot, aphid, slug, eurcilio, black knot, appear, tobacco solution, leaf blight or spot, etc.) | As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphids or kerosene emulsion. | When blossoms drop, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 10-14 days, Bordeaux. | 10-14 days, repeat, if 2 to 4 weeks later, repeat. | Black knot: Dark fungous-looking bunches or knots appear. |
| CURRENT, GOOSEBERRY ---(Worms, leaf blight.) | At first appearance of Bordeaux, when leaves are broken, Bordeaux. | 10 days later, helbore, Bordeaux if leaf blight necessary. | 10-14 days, repeat, if leaf blight necessary. | 10-14 days, repeat. | Hellebore, if a second brood of slugs appears. |
| MELONS, CUCUMBERS ---(Fungous diseases, Rose bugs, flea beetle, leaf hopper, etc.) | In spring, when buds swell, Bordeaux. | Just before flowers unfold, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | When fruit has set, repeat. Jar trees for currants, helbore. | When fruit has set, Bordeaux. | Cane-borers may be kept in check by cutting out and burning infested canes. |
| PEACH ---(Rot, mildew, leaf curl, curculio, etc.) | As the buds swell, Bordeaux. | When vines strength Bordeaux on watermelon vines.) | When fruit has set, repeat. Jar trees for currants, helbore. | When fruit is one-half always to use half-strength Bordeaux on "yellow blossoms." | For rose bugs, use 10 pounds of arsenate of lead and one gallon of molasses in 50 gallons of water, as a spray. Or knock the bugs into pans of kerosene every day. |
| PEAR AND QUINCE ---(Leaf blight, scab, blisters, codling moth, blister mite, slugs, etc.) | As the buds swell, Bordeaux. | Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. | After blossoms have opened, Bordeaux. Kero-fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 8-12 days later, repeat. | Use lice remedies for lice. For striped bugs, protect young plants with a cover of mosquito netting over each hill. Or keep vines well dusted with a mixture of air-slaked lime, tobacco dust and a little Paris green. |
| PLUM ---(Curculio, black knot, leaf blight, brown rot, etc.) | As buds are swelling, Bordeaux. | When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. Begin to jar crees for curculio. | When blossoms have become numerous, and insects. | 10-20 days later, Repeat. | NOTE:—It is safer to use half-strength Bordeaux on peach foliage. |
| POTATO ---(Flea beetle, Colorado beetle, blight rot.) | Spray with Paris green and Bordeaux when about 4 in. high. | Repeat for blight, rot and insects. | Repeat in 10-14 days. | Repeat. | Look out for "fire blight." Cut out and burn blighted branches whenever seen. |
| TOMATO ---(Rot, blight, etc.) | When plants are 6 in. high, Bordeaux. | (Fruit can be wiped if disfigured by Bordeaux.) | 10-14 days. | | Cut out black knot whenever seen. |
| | | | | | To prevent scabby tubers, treat the seed with formalin before planting. |
| | | | | | Hand pick tomato worms. |

NOTE.—For San Jose scale on trees and shrubs, spray with the lime-sulphur mixture in autumn after leaves fall, or (preferably) in early spring, before buds start. The lime-sulphur mixture is a fungicide as well as a scale cure, and if it is used the FIRST early Bordeaux spray may be omitted.

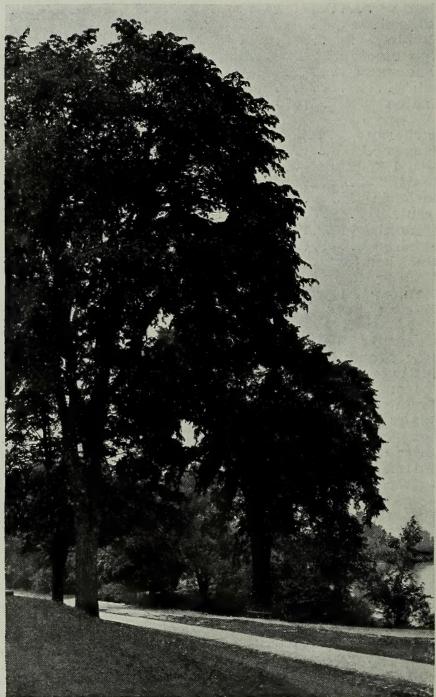


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CLEMATIS PANICULATA (See page 35.)



AMERICAN ELM (See page 14.)



A FINE HERBACEOUS GARDEN



PLANTING OF ORNAMENTALS